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South Australian Economic Indicators

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ABS PUBLICATIONS, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Cat. No.	Publication	Latest issue	Date of issue
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1301.4	South Australian Year Book <i>a</i> (\$30.00)	1996	30 Nov. 1995
1302.4	Pocket Year Book of South Australia <i>a</i> (\$8.50)	1995	1 May 1995
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8710.4	Housing and Locational Preferences, Adelaide Statistical Division <i>irr</i> (\$10.00)	1991	23 Aug. 1991
8731.4	Building Approvals <i>m</i> (\$13.50)	June 1996	30 July 1996
8741.4	Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities <i>m</i> (\$13.00)	Apr. 1996	11 July 1996
8752.4	Building Activity <i>q</i> (\$13.50)	Mar. qtr 1996	17 July 1996
TRANSPORT			
9203.4	Drivers and Passengers : Travel to Work, Adelaide Statistical Division <i>irr</i> (\$10.00)	Oct. 1993	14 Dec. 1993

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

August 1996

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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PREFACE

South Australian Economic Indicators is a monthly publication which contains the latest available data at the time of preparation for a range of statistical series that have been identified as indicators of economic activity in this State. In a number of cases the figures presented are preliminary and subject to revision in subsequent issues.

Written and graphic commentary have been included for many of the selected series and analysis has been augmented with the calculation of the percentage change from the previous reference period together with the presentation of comparative Australian data.

Time series information has been included to provide a historical perspective on many of the selected indicators. Future issues may be expanded to include further historical data in response to expressed user needs. This product is under continuous review and any suggestions for enhancement will be welcomed.

More detailed information on each series, including explanatory and technical notes, can be obtained from other Australian Bureau of Statistics publications or alternative data sources. To assist those seeking further information a source publication for each of the series has been documented in the statistical summary.

This issue includes a special article entitled *Sense and Sensitivity*. Future issues will contain further articles on statistical topics which concentrate on longer term trends or other issues pertinent to the South Australian economy.

If you have any inquiries concerning this publication please contact the editor, John Callinan, telephone (08) 237 7307. All requests for statistical information should be directed to the ABS Information Service, GPO Box 2272, Adelaide SA 5001, telephone (08) 237 7100.

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Australian Bureau of Statistics
Adelaide
July 1996

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REVIEW

Overview

- Gross state product (GSP) grew 1.5% in the March quarter compared with the national average of 1.6%. In constant prices this was a 0.9% increase and 3.7% above the March quarter 1995.
- Gross operating surplus (GOS) grew by 1.5% in the March quarter, the highest growth rate of any State and has been above the national rate for the past 3 quarters.
- In May 1996 the total value of merchandise exports was \$391.4 million, an increase of \$29 million or 8.1%. The increase in exports continues to be supported by cereals which increased by \$33 million.
- The trend estimate of retail and hospitality/services turnover in South Australia has returned to growth, showing a 0.4% increase in the rate from the previous month.
- The South Australian trend estimate for new motor vehicle registrations in May 1996 decreased 0.2%.
- The trend for the total number of dwelling unit approvals in May increased by 1.1%.
- The value of new residential building approved was \$40.8 million in May 1996.
- The total value of building work commenced in South Australia during the March quarter 1996 fell 5.4% to \$271.9 million.
- The total value of building work done during the March quarter 1996 fell by 18.8% to \$266.1 million with a similar decrease (18.3%) nationally.
- The trend estimate of employed persons in June 1996 is almost 1% higher than the level of 12 months ago; this growth is mainly due to a 3.5% increase in part-time employment.
- The trend unemployment rate for South Australia has decreased from 9.9% in June 1995 to 9.3% in June 1996.
- Over the 12 months to May 1996, the weekly award rates of pay index for full-time employees in South Australia increased by 1.5%.
- The trend estimate for the value of owner-occupied housing commitments for May was \$251.8 million.

State Accounts

NOTE: Deficiencies in the data sources used to estimate gross operating surplus for recent quarters may at times lead to the current price estimates of Gross State Product(I) being under or over stated for particular States. Consequently, the measured growth rate for constant price GSP(I) for those States will also be affected.

The constant price series for Gross State Product (GSP) have been labelled as 'experimental'. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components. It is emphasised that, at times, movements that can not be fully explained may be introduced into the constant price GSP(I) series through the use of this proxy deflator.

Trend Estimates (Current Prices)

Gross state product (GSP) grew 1.5% in the March quarter compared with the national average of 1.6%. This is the third consecutive quarter in which the rise in GSP has closely followed the national average.

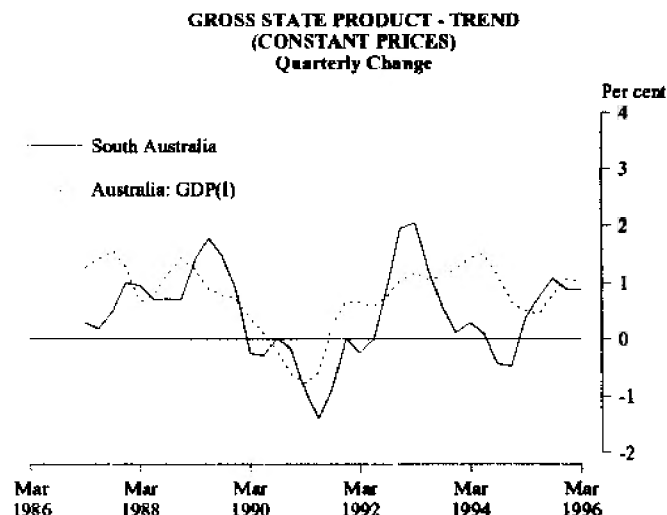
Wages, salaries and supplements grew 1.5% in the March quarter (1.6% nationally). Growth has been below the national rate since the December quarter 1993.

Gross operating surplus (GOS) grew by 1.5% in the March quarter, the highest growth rate of any State. Growth in GOS has been above the national rate for the past 3 quarters.

Growth in indirect taxes less subsidies has been significantly below the national rate for the past 2 quarters, with the March quarter increasing by 1.6% compared with the national rate of 2.8%.

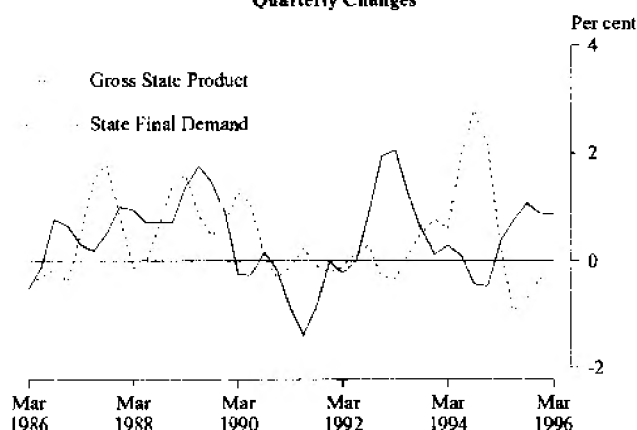
Trend Estimates (Constant Prices)

The experimental GSP at constant prices grew 0.9% in the March quarter, and is 3.7% above the March quarter 1995.



For the fourth consecutive quarter, GSP has grown at a faster rate than State final demand.

**GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND
STATE FINAL DEMAND - TREND
(CONSTANT PRICES)
Quarterly Changes**



South Australia was the only State to show a decline (-0.3%) in final demand in the March quarter, the fourth consecutive quarter of negative growth. State final demand is now 2.3% below the March quarter 1995.

Private final consumption expenditure decreased by 0.1% in the March quarter, considerably below the strong growth of 1.7% recorded in the March quarter 1995. South Australia was the only State to record a decline in private final consumption expenditure.

Private gross fixed capital expenditure decreased by 0.8% in the March quarter. The decline in expenditure on dwellings more than offset increases in expenditure on equipment and non-dwelling construction.

Public final demand declined 0.5% in the March quarter due mainly to government final consumption expenditure which fell for the third consecutive quarter.

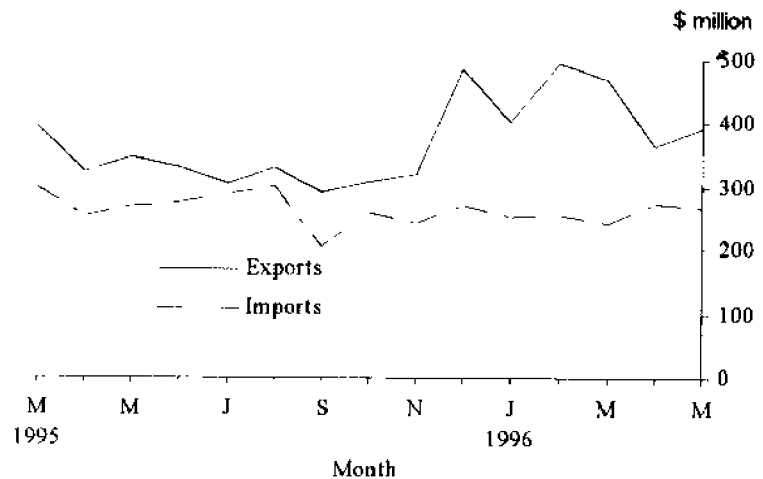
International Accounts

Exports

In May 1996 the total value of merchandise exports was \$391.4 million, an increase of \$29 million or 8.1% on April and a 14.3% increase on May 1995. The increase in exports continues to be supported by cereals which increased by \$32.6 million and metals and metal manufactures which increased by \$17.2 million. Partly offsetting these increases was a decrease of \$19.5 million in the value of petroleum and petroleum products. International merchandise trade statistics originate from Customs documentation and exports are those reported with the final stage of manufacturing being in South Australia.

The major destinations for exports during May were Japan and the European Community which accounted for 17.4% and 15.2% of total exports respectively.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

*Imports*

The value of merchandise imports for May 1996 were \$266.9 million, a decrease of 3.0% on the previous month and a decrease of 0.2% on May 1995. The major commodity groups imported in May were machinery (\$68.5 million) and other manufactured goods (\$63.9 million) which accounted for 25.6% and 23.9% respectively. Imports are those reported as being released from Customs control in South Australia.

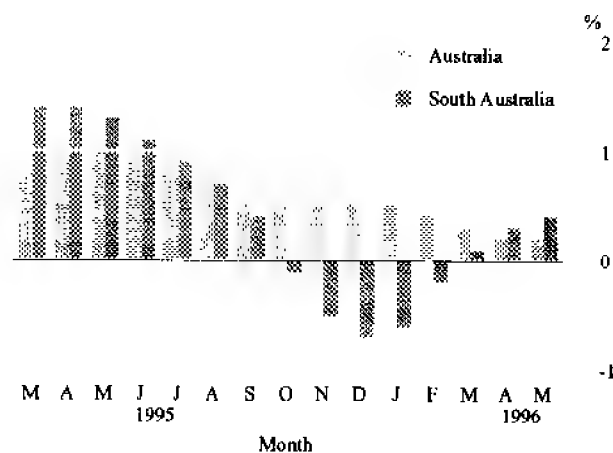
Consumption and Investment*Retail Turnover*

The trend estimate of retail turnover in South Australia has returned to growth in recent months with May 1996 showing a 0.4% increase in the rate from the previous month. Growth in the Australian trend series has slowed in recent months to 0.2%.

Over the past three months the trend estimate for South Australia has increased by \$6.3 million. Of this amount, \$7.0 million was attributable to the Food retailing group, \$3.2 million to the Hospitality and services group and \$1.1 million to Household goods although these increases were partly offset by a \$6.3 million decrease in the Clothing and soft good group.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of retail and hospitality and services industry trade in May 1996 increased 1.6%. In original terms, South Australian retail turnover was \$768.1million, an increase of 4.4% on May 1995.

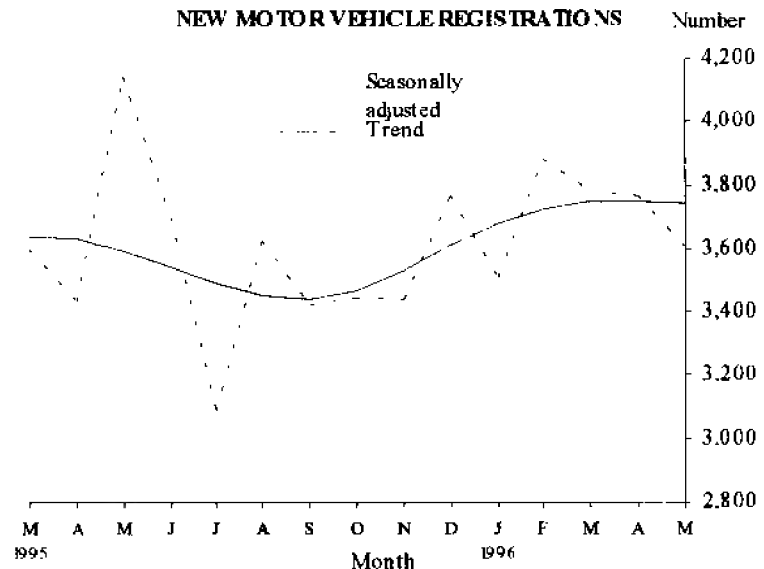
RTEAIL TURNOVER
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH
Trend Estimates



New Motor Vehicle Registrations

The South Australian trend estimate for new motor vehicle registrations in May 1996 decreased 0.2%. The seasonally adjusted estimate for May decreased by 4.3% from April and by 13.1% from May 1995.

In original terms there were 3,792 new motor vehicles registered in May, an increase of 15.4% from April and a decrease of 12.7% on May 1995. For new passenger vehicles, the leading makes registered in May were Holden (883 vehicles), Ford (594), Toyota (446), Mitsubishi (366) and Hyundai (194).

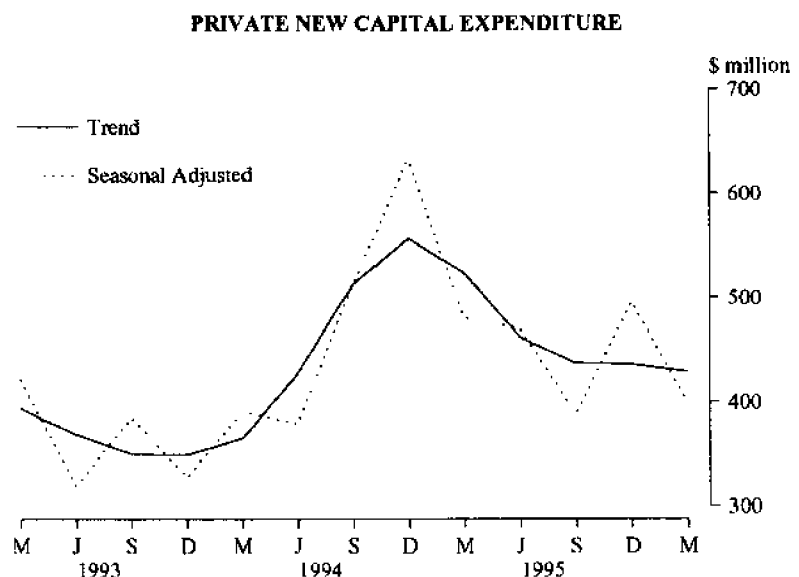


Tourist Accommodation

When the March quarter 1996 is compared with the March quarter 1995, the number of holiday flats, units and houses available for short term letting increased by 3.8%. Unit nights occupied increased by 15.0% while the occupancy rate increased from 50.1% to 54.9%. Takings from accommodation increased by 7.4% from \$3.8 million to \$4.5 million with average takings per room night occupied rising from \$63 to \$65. The biennial Adelaide Festival of Arts was held in March 1996.

Private New Capital Expenditure

The trend estimate (in current prices) for private new capital expenditure in South Australia for the March quarter 1996 was \$429 million. The decrease of 1.6% from the previous quarter is a continuation of trend decline which commenced in March quarter 1995. The Australian figure rose by 1.9%. The South Australian total for the quarter now represents 4.6% of the Australian figure.



Private new capital expenditure in original terms for the March quarter 1996 was \$375 million, a decrease of 30.0% from the December quarter 1995. Buildings and structures accounted for \$72 million, and equipment, plant and machinery \$304 million. Expenditure for the 12 months to March 1996 fell by 12.2% with the Australian figure rising by 9.4%.

Production

Dwelling Approvals

The trend for the total number of dwelling unit approvals in May increased by 1.1%.

The trend for the number of private sector houses approved increased by 2.2%.

In original (unadjusted) figures the number of dwelling units approved was 505, an increase of 17.4% on April. Of the total, 464 were private sector houses.

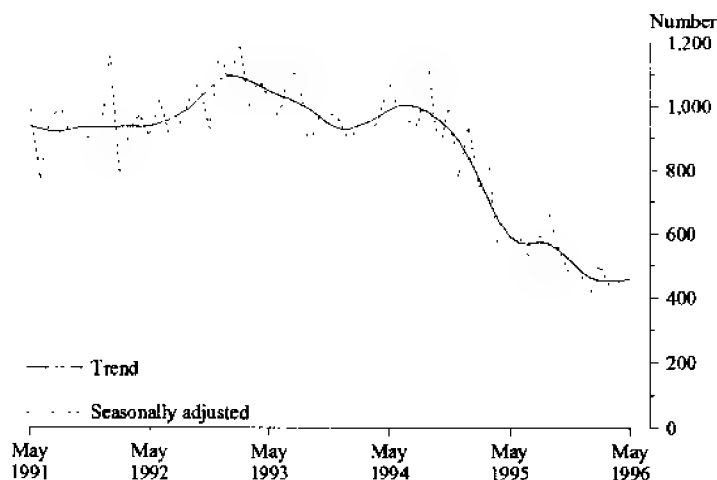
Nationally the trend for the total number of dwelling units approved rose by 0.6% in May 1996 to 10,502, following increases of 1.0% in April and 0.9% in March 1996.

The total original number of dwelling units approved in Australia was 12,089, a decrease of 13.6% from 13,997 in May 1995. In original terms, South Australia represented 4.2% of the total dwelling units approved in Australia during May 1995.

The value of new residential building approved was \$40.8 million in May 1996.

The value of alterations and additions to residential buildings in May 1996 was \$10.0 million.

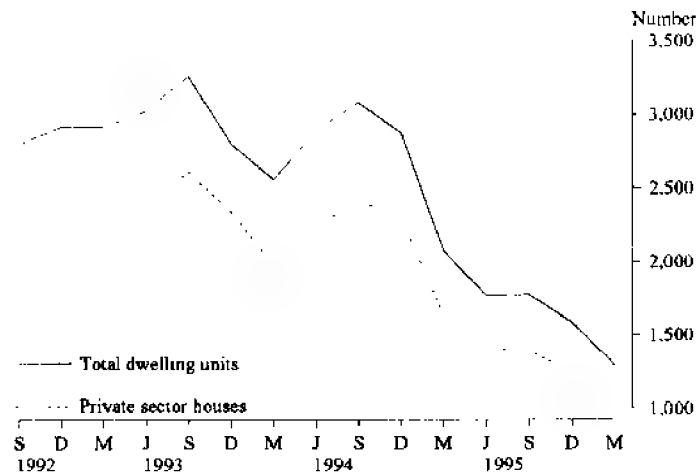
DWELLING UNITS APPROVED



Dwelling Commencements

In South Australia the number of new dwelling units commenced continued to fall during the March quarter 1996 to 1,284, a decrease of 17.6% on the previous quarter. This compares with a fall of 6.8% nationally. When compared with the March quarter 1995 there was a decrease of 37.8% for South Australia and 20.8% nationally. Expressed as a proportion of the national total, the number of commencements in South Australia was 4.6% compared with 5.2% last quarter and 5.8% for the March quarter 1995.

NEW DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED



Value of Non-residential Building Approvals

Non-residential buildings projects approved in May 1996 totaled \$143.6 million. The total included a retail shopping centre project, valued at \$110 million.

In May 1996, South Australia contributed 12.8% towards the total value of Australian non-residential building approvals of \$1,119.9 million.

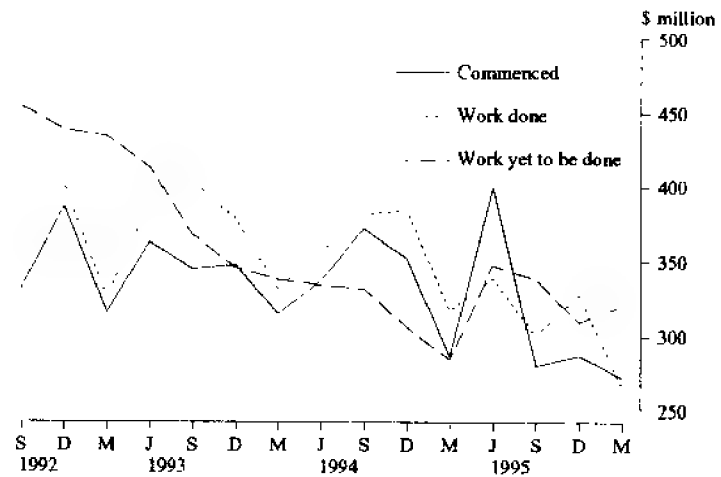
Value of Total Building Activity

The total value of building work commenced in South Australia during the March quarter 1996 fell 5.4% from the previous quarter to \$271.9 million. Compared with the March quarter 1995, South Australia had a 5.1% decrease in building commencements while the corresponding national movement was a 11.3% decrease. The South Australian share of the national total of building commencements was 4.5% for the March

The total value of building work done during the March quarter 1996 fell by 18.8% to \$266.1 million with a similar decrease (18.3%) nationally. Compared with the March quarter 1995, South Australia had a 16.2% decrease in the value of total building work done while the corresponding national movement was a 8.8% decrease.

The total value of building work yet to be done in South Australia rose by 3.8% for the March quarter 1996. The corresponding national figure also rose by 5.7% to \$8,793.4 million. Expressed as a proportion of the national total, the total value of building work yet to be done in South Australia was 3.6% for the March quarter.

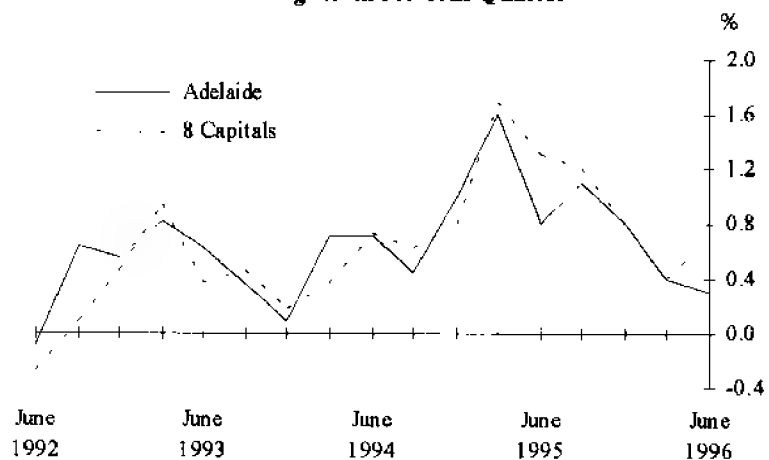
VALUE OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

*Value of Engineering Construction*

In the March quarter 1996 the value of engineering construction work done in South Australia increased by 17.9% to \$198.8 million compared with a decrease of 8.6% nationally. South Australia had a 5.8% share of the national total of \$3,446.2 million. The value of work commenced during the quarter more than doubled to \$307.8 million for South Australia with the national figure increasing by 50.1%. The State's proportion of national commencements was 6.8%.

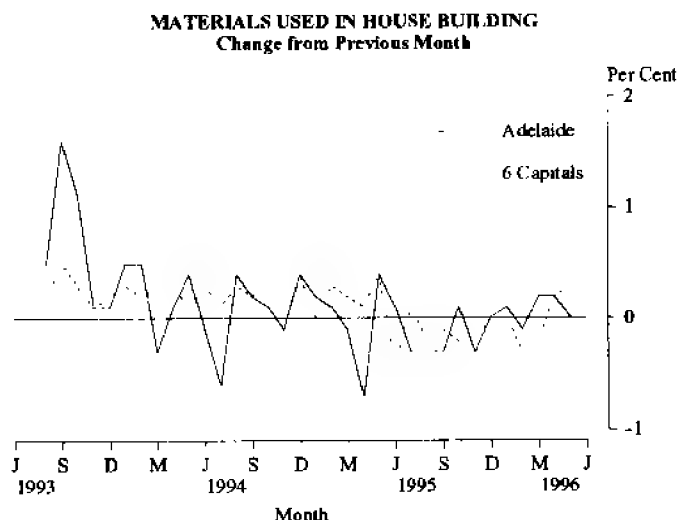
Prices*Consumer Price Index*

For the June quarter 1996 the Consumer Price Index (all groups) increased 0.3% for Adelaide compared with an increase of 0.7% for the eight capital cities. The annual increase was 2.7% for Adelaide and 3.1% for the eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
Change from Previous Quarter*House Building Materials*

Although the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building showed no movement in Adelaide for the month of May, prices for plastic pipes and fittings rose, while softwood prices fell. The weighted average for the 6 State capitals rose by 0.3% for the month of May.

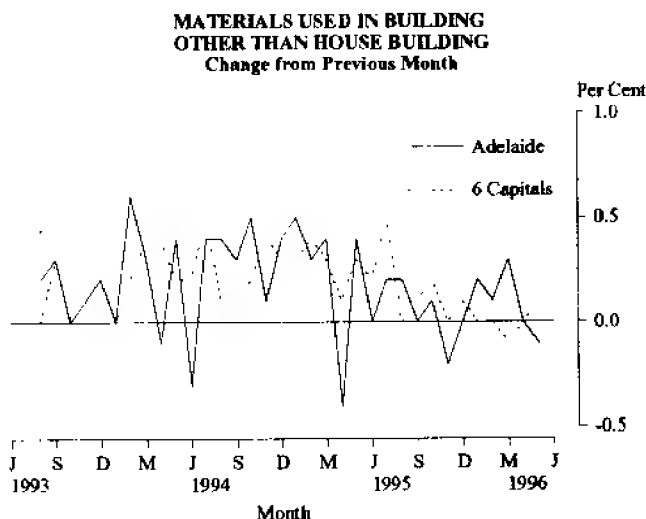
For the 12 months to May 1996, the Index fell by 0.6% for Adelaide, compared to a fall of 1.0% for the weighted average of the 6 State capitals.



Non-house Building Materials

Adelaide recorded a decrease in the Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building of 0.1% for the month of May, due to a decrease in the price of ready-mixed concrete. The Index rose by 0.1% for the weighted average of the 6 State capitals.

The Index shows a rise of 0.7% in Adelaide for the 12 months to May 1996, compared with a rise of 1.1% for the weighted average of the 6 State capitals.



House Prices

The price index of established houses and project homes in Adelaide increased 0.2% and 0.4% respectively during the March quarter 1996. Nationally, over the same period prices for established houses decreased by 0.2% and project homes increased by 0.1%.

In Adelaide in the year to March quarter 1996, the price index for established houses decreased by 3.5% and project homes by 1.1%. Nationally, for the twelve month period, established house prices recorded a 0.9% decrease while project homes rose by 1.4%.

Labour Force and Demography

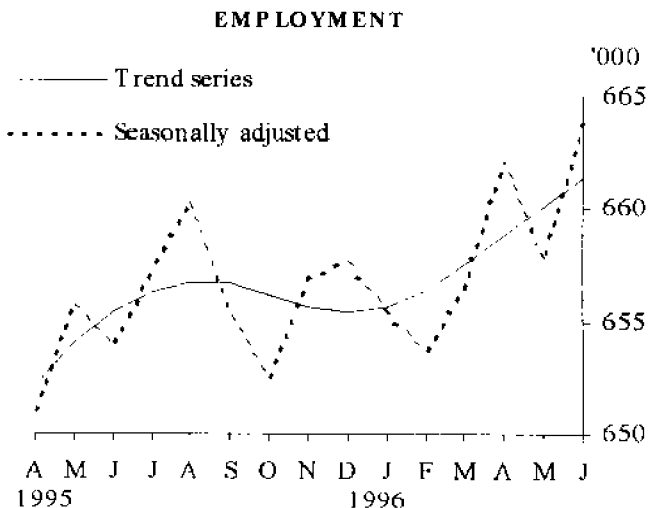
Population

At 31 December 1995 the estimated resident population of South Australia was 1,475,860. This was an increase of 0.08% (1,186) persons from the September quarter, which was below the national increase of 0.3%. The continuing low growth rate for South Australia is attributable to a net outflow in interstate migration of 1,512 persons which was offset by a net inflow of overseas migration of 946 persons and a natural increase of 1,752.

Employment

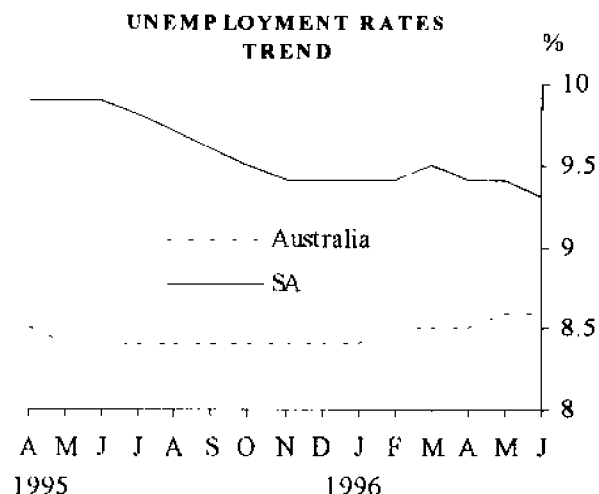
The trend estimate of employed persons in South Australia has been increasing since January 1996. The June 1996 estimate (661,300) is almost 1% higher than the level of 12 months ago; this growth is mainly due to a 3.5% increase in part-time employment.

In June 1996, the trend estimate of employed persons in Australia was 8,314,300. This was almost 1% higher than the level for June 1995. Over the past year, full-time and part-time employment have increased by 0.4% and 2.0% respectively.



Unemployment

The trend unemployment rate for South Australia has decreased from 9.9% in June 1995 to 9.3% in June 1996. Over the same period, the trend unemployment rate for males has decreased from 10.9% to 10.1%, while the rate for females has decreased from 8.6% to 8.2%.



After remaining flat in the 9 months to January 1996, the trend estimate of the unemployment rate in Australia has increased slightly to 8.6% in June 1996.

Overtime

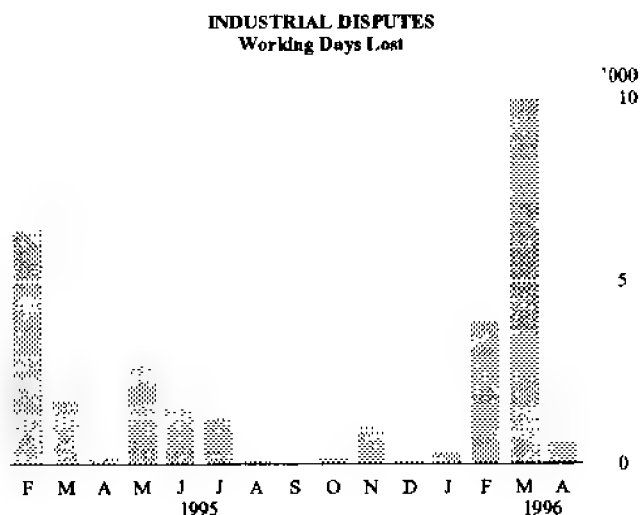
The proportion of employees who worked overtime in South Australia in May 1996 was 16.1%. This was slightly lower than the May 1995 level of 16.7%.

An average of 6.6 overtime hours per week were worked by employees receiving overtime in South Australia in May 1996. This was lower than the corresponding national level of 7.3 hours.

Industrial Disputes

There were 600 working days lost through industrial disputes in South Australia during April 1996. This comprised less than 1% of the national total (68,700 working days lost).

In the 12 months ended April 1996, 21,500 working days were lost due to industrial disputes in South Australia which was 3.4% of the Australian total for the same period.

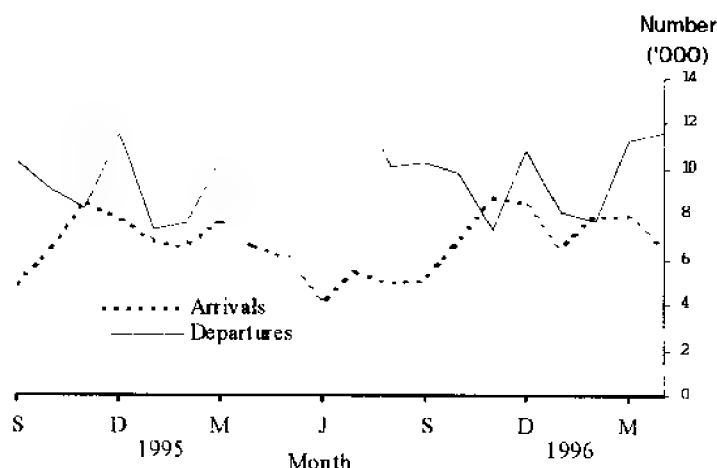


Short term Overseas Visitor Arrivals There were 6,630 visitor arrivals to South Australia during April 1996. Although this was a fall of 16.8% over the March figure, the total was enough to continue the slight upward trend of the past 2 years. The total number of short term overseas visitors during the 10 months to April was 68,492, a 6.1% increase over the number during the corresponding 10 month period to April 1995 (64,551). This compares to a rise of 12.2% for Australia.

Short term Resident Departures

The number of short term resident departures from South Australia also continued an upward trend, rising by 3.2% to 11,600 during the month of April 1996. The South Australian contribution to the number of departures from Australia rose from 3.1% in March to 5.6% in April.

SHORT TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES



Incomes

Average Weekly Earnings

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings of full-time adult employees in South Australia increased from \$617.50 in November 1995 to \$623.10 in February 1996. Male full-time ordinary time earnings rose from \$646.70 in November 1995 to \$656.50 in February 1996. Over the same period, the comparable level for females decreased from \$555.70 to \$553.90.

Between November 1995 and February 1996, the trend estimate of average weekly total earnings of all employees in South Australia increased from \$515.10 to \$517.90.

Since it is an average of earnings across all employees, changes in average weekly earnings may occur through changes in employment as well as changes in pay levels.

Award Rates of Pay

Over the 12 months to May 1996, the weekly award rates of pay index for full-time employees in South Australia increased by 1.5%.

For full-time adult male employees, the largest annual movement of the index occurred in the electricity, gas and water supply industry division, with an increase of 3.5%.

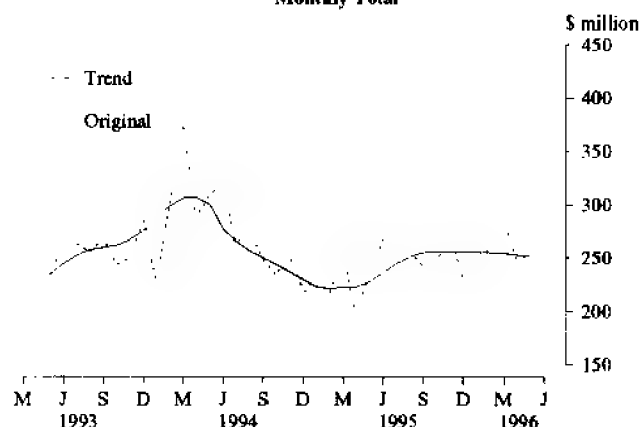
For full-time adult female employees, the largest annual movement of the index occurred in the transport and storage industry with an increase of 2.7%.

Financial Markets

Housing Finance

The trend estimate for the value of owner-occupied housing commitments for May was \$251.8 million, down 0.6% compared with April. In comparison with May 1995 the trend estimate is 10.6% higher for the State, in line with the national increase of 10.8%.

**SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS
TO INDIVIDUALS (ALL LENDERS)
(Excluding Alterations and Additions)
Monthly Total**



Total housing finance commitments (original figures including alterations and additions) for the last eight months have been significantly above the corresponding months of the previous year. During May they increased 1.2% to \$271.0 million compared with the previous month and were 5.9% higher than May 1995. Refinancing decreased by 15.6% to \$50.6 million following three particularly high months, dropping to 18.7% of the total commitments.

Finance commitments for construction of dwellings increased 0.8% to \$26.4 million compared with the previous month, but were 16.8% lower than May 1995 and 5.0% as a proportion of the national figure. Finance commitments for the purchase of established dwellings, the largest category, were up 10.3% to \$167.7 million in May and 6.8% above the previous May. Commitments for the purchase of newly erected dwellings decreased 35.0% to \$7.3 million, down 54.1% on May 1995. Alterations and additions increased 3.2% to \$18.9 million, only marginally above the previous May.

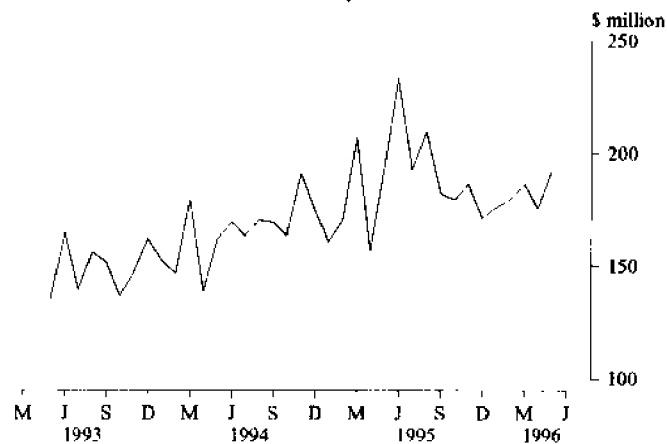
Personal Finance

During May personal finance commitments increased 9.8% to \$192.4 million, 0.6% lower than May 1995. The national increases were 15.1% and 10.9% respectively. South Australian commitments dropped to 6.4% of the national total for the month.

Fixed loan commitments increased 5.7% to \$127.9 million, only 0.1% below May 1995. Commitments for new and used motor cars and station wagons increased during the month but were both below the previous May. Commitments for new motor cars and station wagons are now down to 5.0% of the national total. Refinancing, the second biggest category, increased 2.2% maintaining the high level evident over the previous three months. Debt consolidation was the other major category to show a significant increase.

Revolving credit facilities increased 19.1% to \$64.5 million during the month, 1.6% below May 1995. Secured commitments under revolving credit facilities increased 9.9% to \$21.0 million, 27.3% below the previous May. Unsecured increased 24.2% to \$43.5 million, 18.7% above May 1995.

**PERSONAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS
(ALL LENDERS)
Monthly Total**



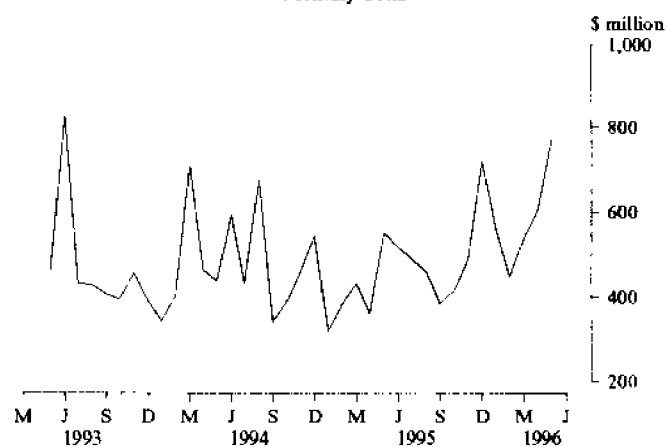
Commercial Finance

Commitments for the past nine months continued to be significantly above the corresponding months of the previous year with May increasing 27.9% to \$773.7 million which represents 6.0% of the national total.

The main increase was in revolving credit facilities for public administration which increased by \$175.9 million. The other major increases in revolving credit facilities were for recreation, personal and other services which increased by \$21.0 million and the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting category which increased 65.4% to \$37.3 million. These were only partially offset by falls in mining, manufacturing, wholesale trade and finance, investment and insurance.

Commitments under fixed loan facilities increased 20.9% to \$327.0 million during May which was 6.7% above May 1995. The main increases were for agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, up 59.2% to \$63.1 million, the highest month recorded, and wholesale trade up 34.9% to \$43.5 million.

**COMMERCIAL FINANCE COMMITMENTS
(SOUTH AUSTRALIA)
Monthly Total**



Lease Finance

Although the value of goods under new finance lease commitments increased during May by 52.1% to \$24.8 million, this was 4.8% below May of the previous year. South Australia's proportion of the national figure was 3.4%, compared with 2.8% in April.

Commitments for motor cars and station wagons increased significantly during the month particularly those subject to depreciation. New motor cars and station wagons not subject to depreciation, the largest category, increased by 24.8% to \$5.3 million, 12.4% below the previous May. Commitments for those subject to depreciation increased 148.1% to \$2.0 million during the month, 5.4% above the previous May.

Commitments for construction and earthmoving equipment increased to \$3.6 million maintaining the high level of February and March. Big increases were also recorded for agricultural machinery and equipment (up 89.9% on the previous May), shop and office furniture, fittings and equipment, manufacturing equipment and electronic data processing equipment. However the two last items were well below the corresponding month of last year.

Forward Outlook

Composite Leading Indicator

The Composite Leading Indicator (CLI) is a single time series produced by aggregating eight individual economic indicators, and has been developed by the ABS as an experimental series to supplement existing forms of economic analysis and modelling.

The CLI summarises the early signals contained in a selection of economic indicators and is designed to assist the detection of turning points between successive expansions and slow downs of economic activity as measured by constant price GDP(A). It does not attempt to forecast the level of economic activity.

In the March quarter 1996 :

- the experimental CLI rose 0.22%, following a 0.07% rise in the December quarter 1995.
- The CLI is now showing a trough at the September quarter 1995.

The quarterly data are released in more detail in the *Australian Economic Indicators* (1350.0). The CLI was the topic of the Focus article in the September 1993 edition of *South Australian Economic Indicators* (1307.4).

Australian Business Expectations

Surveys of business expectations have been available to decision makers for a number of years from several sources. These surveys provided *qualitative* indicators in the form of the net proportion of businesses expecting a rise or fall in future business conditions. Since the December quarter 1993, the ABS has been compiling a *quantitative* indicator of business expectations in the form of an expected weighted aggregate change in a range of economic variables. These data are available on a quarterly basis in *Australian Business Expectations* (5250.0).

AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS SOUTH AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALIA SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES EXPECTED PERCENTAGE AGGREGATE CHANGE

Reference Period	Short term		Medium term	
	Expected aggregate change between		Expected aggregate change between	
	March 1996 and June 1996	June 1996 and Sep. 1996	March 1996 and March 1997	June 1996 and June 1997
	%	%	%	%
South Australia	1.5	0.3	3.6	2.3
Australia	2.3	1.6	4.1	3.6

Short term

Businesses in South Australia expect a rise of 0.3% sales of goods and services in the September quarter 1996 compared with the June quarter while the national expectation was a 1.6% increase.

Medium term

Businesses in South Australia expect sales of goods and services in the June quarter 1997 to be 2.3% above June quarter 1996. Australia wide the expectation was for 3.6% growth.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Indicator		Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA			SA as a % of Australia	Source index
			No.	% change from		No.	% change from			
				Previous period	Same period previous year		Previous period	Same period previous year		
State Accounts										
Gross domestic product (I)										
Current prices	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	8,481	-12.5	5.4	117,876	-7.2	6.8	7.2	1
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	7,467	0.9	3.7	107,825	1.0	3.4	6.9	1
Wages, salaries and supplements										
Current prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	4,366	1.5	6.3	60,368	1.6	7.4	7.2	1
Private final consumption expenditure										
Current prices	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	5,507	-9.3	4.4	73,492	-7.3	7.4	7.5	1
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	4,886	-0.1	2.7	65,584	0.9	4.2	7.4	1
Private gross fixed capital expenditure										
1989-90 prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 95	885	-0.8	-19.8	18,125	0.1	-1.2	4.9	1
International Accounts										
Exports (excluding re-exports)	\$m	May 96	391.4	8.1	14.3	6,460.3	8.5	9.1	6.1	2
Imports	\$m	May 96	266.9	-3.1	-0.2	6,722.1	4.3	-3.6	4.0	2
Consumption and Investment										
Retail Turnover										
Current prices original	\$m	May 96	768.1	3.1	4.4	10,165.0	4.2	7.6	7.6	3
Current prices trend	\$m	May 96	764.6	0.4	1.8	10,211	0.2	5.9	7.5	3
1989-90 prices original	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	1,812.5	-18.2	3.0	24,608	-14.3	6.6	7.4	3
New motor vehicle registrations										
Original	No.	May 96	3,792	15.4	-12.7	57,837	15.5	-9.8	6.6	4
Trend	No.	May 96	3,741	-0.2	4.1	54,172	0.1	-0.7	6.9	4
Takings, licensed hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities										
	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	41.9	-2.5	10.7	873.5	0.0	12.5	4.8	5
Private new capital expenditure										
Current prices original	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	375	-30.0	-15.9	8,387	-13.9	7.4	4.5	6
Current prices trend	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	429	-1.6	-18.0	9,233	1.9	5.5	4.6	6
Private new capital expenditure										
	\$m	1994-95	2,106	..	41.9	34,336	..	19.5	6.1	6
Expected private new capital expenditure	\$m	1995-96	1,869	..	-11.3	38,293	..	11.5	4.9	6
Expected private new capital expenditure	\$m	1996-97	1,491	..	-20.2	36,098	..	-5.7	4.1	6
Production										
Dwelling unit approvals										
Original	No.	May 96	505	17.4	-14.3	12,089	22.1	-13.6	4.2	7
Trend	No.	May 96	459	1.1	-22.3	10,502	0.6	-12.1	4.4	7
New dwelling units commenced										
	No.	Mar. qtr 96	1,284	-17.6	-37.8	27,964	-6.8	-20.8	4.6	8a
Value of non-residential building approvals										
	\$m	May 96	143.6	422.5	305.3	1,119.9	33.3	17.3	12.8	7
Value of total building activity										
Commenced	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	271.9	-5.4	-5.1	6,074.8	-0.6	-11.3	4.5	8
Work done	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	266.1	-18.8	-16.2	5,829.9	-18.3	-8.8	4.6	8
Work yet to be done	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	320.6	3.8	13.0	8,793.4	5.7	-8.9	3.6	8
Value of engineering construction work done										
	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	198.8	17.9	26.6	3,446.2	-8.6	14.2	5.8	9
Manufacturing production										
Electricity (SA and NT)	mill. kWh	Apr. 96	633	-17.3	-13.8	13,342	-5.0	2.4	4.7	10
Cheese	tonnes	Mar. 96	1,357	-71.8	-31.4	20,776	-9.7	12.4	6.5	10
Red meat	tonnes	May 96	16,294	9.6	-17.4	226,308	11.6	-7.1	7.2	11
Mineral exploration expenditure (other than for petroleum)										
	\$m	Mar. qtr 96	5.1	-22.7	10.9	218.2	-4.8	14.7	2.3	12

Indicator		Period	SOUTH AUSTRALIA			AUSTRALIA			SA as a % of Australia	Source index
			No.	% change from		No.	% change from			
				Previous period	Same previous year		Previous period	Same previous year		
Prices										
CPI - All groups	1989-90=100	Jun qtr 96	122.0	0.3	2.7	119.8	0.7	3.1	..	13
Price index of materials used in house building	1989-90=100	May 96	118.3	0.0	-0.6	115.6	0.3	-1.0	..	14
Price index of materials used in building other than houses	1989-90=100	May 96	112.9	-0.1	0.7	112.8	0.1	1.1	..	15
Price index of established houses	1989-90=100	Mar. qtr 96	107.7	0.2	-3.5	112.2	-0.2	-0.9	..	16
Price index of project homes	1989-90=100	Mar. qtr 96	113.1	0.4	-1.1	109.5	0.1	1.4	..	16
Labour Force and Demography										
Population (resident at end qtr)	'000	Dec. qtr 95	1,475.9	0.1	0.3	18,173.6	0.3	1.3	8.1	17
Labour force										
Original	'000	Jun 96	725.2	-0.2	-0.1	9,084.6	-0.1	1.0	8.0	18
Trend	'000	Jun 96	729.1	0.1	0.2	9,091.9	0.0	1.0	8.0	18
Employed persons										
Original	'000	Jun 96	663.4	0.8	1.5	8,354.1	0.2	1.0	7.9	18
Trend	'000	Jun 96	661.3	0.2	0.9	8,314.3	0.0	0.8	8.0	18
Participation rate										
Original (a)	%	Jun 96	61.7	-0.1	-0.3	63.3	-0.2	-0.4	..	18
Trend (a)	%	Jun 96	62.0	0.0	-0.1	63.4	-0.1	-0.3	..	18
Unemployment rate										
Original (a)	%	Jun 96	8.5	-0.9	-1.4	8.0	-0.3	-0.1	..	18
Trend (a)	%	Jun 96	9.3	-0.1	-0.6	8.6	0.0	0.2	..	18
Job vacancies	'000	May 96	2.4	-11.1	-27.3	53.6	-16.1	-0.2	4.5	19
Average weekly overtime per employee	hours	May 96	1.1	21.8	-9.4	1.1	0.9	-4.2	..	19
Industrial disputes	'000 working days lost	Apr. 96	0.6	-94	200.0	68.7	-21.4	136.9	0.9	20
Short-term overseas visitors arrivals	No.	Apr. 96	6,630	-16.8	0.3	333,199	-8.9	13.3	2.0	21
Short-term resident departures	No.	Apr. 96	11,600	3.2	13.5	207,381	-43.4	-3.4	5.6	21
Incomes										
Average weekly earnings (full-time adults; ordinary time)										
Original	\$	Feb. 96	626.30	1.7	1.0	665.70	0.9	4.2	..	22
Trend	\$	Feb. 96	623.10	0.9	1.9	664.80	0.8	4.3	..	22
Award rates of pay index (full-time adults, weekly)	Jun.1985=100	May 96	148.3	0.4	1.5	145.7	0.1	1.2	..	23
Financial markets										
Secured housing finance	\$m	May 96	271.0	1.2	5.9	4,364.1	16.3	10.3	6.2	24
Finance commitments										
Personal	\$m	May 96	192.4	9.8	-0.6	3,020.7	15.1	10.9	6.4	25
Commercial	\$m	May 96	773.7	27.9	40.0	12,895.2	13.1	34.8	6.0	25
Lease	\$m	May 96	24.8	52.1	-4.8	734.5	27.3	13.1	3.4	25
Interest rates										
Banks new housing loans (a)	%	May 96	..	..	..	9.75	-0.8	-0.8	..	26
Banks business loans (a)		May 96								
small, medium sized business	%		..	..	..	11.25	0.0	0.2	..	26
large business	%	May 96	..	..	..	10.80	0.0	0.1	..	26

(a) Change is shown in terms of percentage points.

FOCUS

Sense and Sensitivity

This article was contributed by Nicola J Cbedgey, Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra.

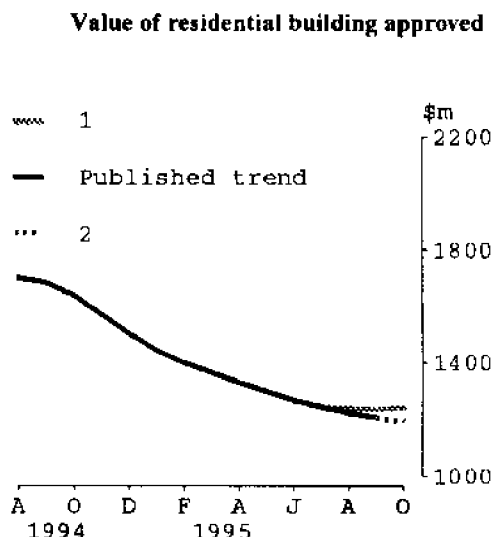
Introduction

ABS trend estimates provide useful information about the underlying movements in a time series, which can be harder to ascertain from the original or seasonally adjusted data. A qualification attached to the use of trend data is that the last few estimates are subject to revision. As data for subsequent time periods become available, these are included in the trend estimation procedure, usually resulting in revisions to recent trend estimates. It is the likelihood of future revisions that gives rise to the use of sensitivity analysis.

Since 1989, the ABS has included sensitivity analysis in a number of its publications. This analysis (also called what if...? analysis) shows how the trend path of a time series would be affected by various hypothetical outcomes in the next month or quarter. The chart below, taken from the September 1995 edition of *Building Approvals Australia* (8731.0), shows a graphical format for the presentation of sensitivity analysis in ABS publications.

This article begins with a brief explanation of the differences between the various series published by the ABS. It then discusses the use and relevance of sensitivity analysis by looking at the method used to derive trend estimates. Building approvals data are used to give examples of the practical application of sensitivity analysis.

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES



Source: ABS *Building Approvals*, September 1995 (8731.0)

Time series

The ABS publishes three sets of estimates for many of its time series - original, seasonally adjusted and trend. As the various series reflect different aspects of the data, it is always best to consider them side-by-side, rather than in isolation.

The original series is composed of three factors - underlying trend influences, seasonal influences and short term irregular factors. Seasonal adjustment aims to remove the

effect of regular seasonal influences (such as increased retail turnover prior to Christmas); normal trading, working or pay day patterns (for example, the effect of having three rather than two pay days in a month); and systematic holiday effects (for example, the effect of Easter falling in March rather than April).

Once these seasonal factors have been removed, the trend estimation process aims to reduce the impact of irregular movements that remain in the series. Thus, trend estimates give a clearer indication of the underlying movement of a series, as they are unaffected by the seasonal and irregular influences which account for a significant proportion of the movements in many time series.

In some cases, the original or seasonally adjusted data may be preferred, as they convey information about actual events which is obscured by the trend estimates. For example, the approval of the Sydney casino development in April 1995 introduced a large irregular component into the original and seasonally adjusted value of building approved, which was not reflected in the trend. However, the irregular component in the original and seasonally adjusted series does not always reflect real world phenomena, but may also reflect statistical errors, such as sampling error and measurement errors. This should be borne in mind when interpreting original or seasonally adjusted data.

Use of sensitivity analysis

Revisions to trend data may occur when the original or seasonally adjusted data, on which the trend estimates are based, are revised. Revisions to trend estimates also result from the incorporation of a new month or quarters seasonally adjusted data into the trend estimation procedure. This second type of revision is the result of the method used to derive trend estimates, and it is these revisions which are quantified by sensitivity analysis.

For example, consider a situation where a trend series has shown its first increase after a long period of decline i.e. a turning point is signalled. The sensitivity analysis might show that a relatively small movement in the subsequent months seasonally adjusted value would lead the earlier trend estimates to be revised such that a turning point was no longer apparent. On the other hand, if the sensitivity analysis made it clear that only a very large and unlikely movement in the series would bring about revisions which would invalidate the turning point, the analyst might consider the turning point with less caution.

Derivation of trend estimates

In order to understand the rationale for sensitivity analysis, it is necessary to first consider the way in which trend estimates are derived. ABS trends are calculated using the Henderson moving average method¹. This method is specifically designed to produce smoothed series which accurately represent turning points and points of inflexion². A Henderson moving average differs from a simple moving average in that the weights are not identical for each observation. However, the weighting pattern is symmetric, which means that, for a 13-term average, the weights for the first and last observations are identical, as are those for the 2nd and 12th, the 3rd and 11th etc. The central observation (e.g. observation 7 in a

13-term average) carries the greatest weight. The ABS uses a 13-term moving average for monthly series and a 7-term moving average for quarterly series.

The ABS centres the resulting moving averages, which means that when the most recent 13 (or 7) values in a series are used, the average derived is placed in the month or quarter in the centre of the time period used for the average. So, for example, in a monthly series such as building approvals, if the latest month for which data are available is October 1995, this would mean a symmetric 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average would use data from the thirteen months spanning October 1994–October 1995. The resulting average would be placed on the 7th month of the series (i.e. the central month), in this case April 1995. The practice of centring moving averages is adopted so as to avoid time phase shifting. If the averages are not centred (for example, if the average derived from the October 1994–October 1995 data was placed on October 1995), the resulting trend series is shifted to the right, so that any turning points are misrepresented and appear to have occurred later than they actually did.

The drawback with centring moving averages is that it yields no trend estimate for the most recent time periods. As explained above, if the average based on the most recent 13 months data is centred, the result is placed on the 7th month, thus yielding no estimate for the most recent 6 months. Similarly, with a 7-term moving average, as is used for quarterly data, no trend estimates can be derived for the most recent 3 quarters. This problem is known as the end point problem. There are various ways to deal with this problem: the solution chosen by the ABS is to use surrogate filters to produce trend estimates for the most recent periods. Surrogate filters have an asymmetric weighting structure and there is a different surrogate filter for each of the data points that cannot be trended by the Henderson filter. The surrogate filters are chosen so that they approximate the Henderson moving average, but differences do exist between the filtering properties of the surrogates and the symmetric Henderson. As new seasonally adjusted data become available for later periods, values at the current end of a time series are smoothed by a succession of surrogate filters until a centred Henderson moving average can be calculated. Consequently, recent trend estimates may be revised as new data become available, particularly for more volatile time series.

What if...?

Technically, all recent trend estimates which have not been calculated using the Henderson moving average method (the latest 6 monthly estimates, or latest 3 quarterly estimates) should be treated as provisional. However, in practice, only the last 3 monthly (or 2 quarterly) values tend to be subject to significant degrees of revision. Until trend estimates can be calculated using a Henderson moving average, sensitivity analysis can help give an indication of the stability of the latest estimates and how they would be affected under various hypothetical future situations. It should be noted that sensitivity analysis quantifies only those revisions which will result from the incorporation of new data in the trend estimation procedure. If there are other revisions affecting the trend data, the outcome will be different from that shown by the sensitivity analysis.

There are two common approaches to sensitivity analysis. The first approach looks at how the trend would be revised if the seasonally adjusted series moves by a given amount. This is the most common form of sensitivity analysis seen in ABS publications, and the example shown at the beginning of this article illustrates this approach. In particular, this approach might consider what would happen if the next periods seasonally adjusted estimate rises/falls by the average absolute percentage

change (AAPC) in that series. The AAPC is a simple average of the magnitude of the percentage changes i.e. the direction of the change is ignored. It should not be interpreted as measuring deviation from trend. When a series is consistently rising or falling over the period of measurement, the AAPC will indicate the average rise or fall. In other cases, it simply shows the average movement (either up or down) that has occurred over the period. Where possible, the AAPC is calculated with reference to the last ten years data.

For example, the trend estimate for the value of residential building approved in September 1995 was \$1,203.5 million, and the seasonally adjusted estimate was \$1,248.4 million (a rise of 5.7% on August 1995). Over the last ten years, the AAPC for the seasonally adjusted series has been approximately 5%. Sensitivity analysis might therefore consider how the most recent trend estimates would be affected if next months seasonally adjusted estimate is \$1,310.8 million (5% higher) or \$1,186.0 million (5% lower). By applying a 13-term Henderson moving average, and the surrogate filters, to the most recent 12 observations plus each of the hypothetical observations, two new sets of estimates for recent trend values can be obtained. These hypothetical trend paths can then be compared with the current estimates to assess the impact this outcome would have on the trend estimates. The extract from the ABSs Building Approvals publication at the beginning of the article shows these two scenarios.

An analyst may be interested to know how the trend path would be affected by movements in the seasonally adjusted series other than those published. For example, the analyst might have information which leads him/her to expect an above-average increase in the seasonally adjusted series in October 1995. The impact of this on the October trend estimate can be deduced from the published information using the following method.

The published analysis shows what the October 1995 trend estimates would be if the seasonally adjusted estimate rises or falls by 5% in October. A rise of 5% in the seasonally adjusted estimate would yield a trend estimate of \$1,240.9 million; a fall of 5% would result in a trend estimate of \$1,191.8 million. The mid-point between these two hypothetical outcomes shows what would happen to the trend if there was no growth in the seasonally adjusted estimate in October 1995. This mid-point is given by:

$$(\$1,191.8\text{m} + \$1,240.9\text{m}) / 2 = \$1,216.35\text{m}$$

That is, if the seasonally adjusted series was unchanged in October 1995, the trend estimate for October would be \$1,216.35 million. Once this base value is known, the effect of any given percentage movement in the seasonally adjusted series can be deduced, as the effect on the trend value varies in direct proportion with the percentage change in the seasonally adjusted series. Five per cent growth in the seasonally adjusted series results in the trend estimate being $\$1,240.9\text{m} - \$1,216.35\text{m} = \$24.55\text{m}$ higher than it would be if the seasonally adjusted estimate was unchanged. Thus, each percentage point increase (or decrease) in the seasonally adjusted series will increase (or decrease) the trend estimate by $\$24.55\text{m} / 5 = \4.91m from the base value of \$1,216.35m. Suppose an analyst had reason to expect a 10% rise in the seasonally adjusted series in October 1995. He/she could expect to see an October trend estimate of:

$$(10 * \$4.91\text{m}) + \$1,216.35\text{m} = \$1,265.45\text{m}$$

The same procedure can be applied to any of the other provisional trend estimates. So, by a similar process, it can be calculated that zero growth in the October 1995

seasonally adjusted estimate will lead to a revised September 1995 trend estimate of:

$$(\$1,202.3\text{m} + \$1,234.9\text{m}) / 2 = \$1,218.6\text{m}$$

This implies that each percentage point rise/fall in the October seasonally adjusted estimate adds/subtracts $(1,234.9\text{m} - 1,218.6\text{m}) / 5 = \3.26 million to/from this base value. Therefore, growth of 10% in the October 1995 seasonally adjusted estimate would result in a revised September 1995 trend estimate of:

$$(10 * \$3.26\text{m}) + \$1,218.6\text{m} = \$1,251.2\text{m}$$

The trend growth between September and October 1995 would then be:

$$[(\$1,265.45\text{m} / \$1,251.2\text{m}) - 1] * 100 = 1.1\%$$

The approach described above considers what would happen to the trend if there was a particular movement in the seasonally adjusted estimate. An alternative approach is to consider a particular movement in the trend estimate and assess how the seasonally adjusted series would have to move in order to give this result. The required movement in the seasonally adjusted estimate can then be compared with the AAPC and, in conjunction with other information the analyst might have, the likelihood of this outcome can be assessed. Scenarios which might be considered include assessment of the seasonally adjusted estimate that would result in:

- a No revision to the current trend estimate when next months (or quarters) data becomes available.
- b Maintenance of the current trend growth.
- c Zero trend growth between the current trend value (when revised next issue) and that derived next month (or quarter).

For example, on the basis of the estimates of the value of residential building approved up to September 1995, the October 1995 seasonally adjusted figure would have to rise 1.3% in order to give zero trend growth between September and October 1995 (scenario c). Any rise in excess of 1.3% would reverse the downward trend. As 1.3% is low relative to the observed AAPC of 5%, a rise sufficient to reverse the trend would seem a possible outcome. An analyst may have additional information which would lead him/her to expect such a rise in October's seasonally adjusted estimate, and so might attach a reasonably high probability to this outcome. On the other hand, the analyst might be expecting a fall in the seasonally adjusted estimate, and so would consider the evidence for a turning point to be weak.

An important point to remember is that this type of sensitivity analysis does not represent an attempt to forecast outcomes. It simply assesses the impact that various hypothetical outcomes in the next period would have on past trend estimates. In this way, it indicates the robustness of past trend estimates, and the reliability of turning points, but makes no statement about the likelihood of the various outcomes occurring. The assessment of likelihood must be made in the context of more detailed information on factors affecting the series, which is not incorporated in the sensitivity analysis.

Examples

The following example is based on a monthly building approvals series. Over the last ten years, the average size of the monthly movement in the seasonally adjusted value of non-residential building approvals series (one of the most volatile for which the ABS produces trend estimates) has been approximately 19%. The example considers the current trend estimate and also examines a

turning point in the non-residential building approvals series.

(1) Current trend estimates of building approvals

Sensitivity analysis considers what would happen to recent trend estimates if the seasonally adjusted series rises or falls by the AAPC in October 1995. One of these outcomes would indicate the possibility of a turning point.

Value of non-residential building approvals

Trend estimates of the value of non-residential building approvals have been rising continuously since May 1994. The sensitivity analysis shows that a rise of 19% in the seasonally adjusted series would slow the rate of increase in the trend slightly. Alternatively, the revisions that would occur following a fall of 19% in the seasonally adjusted series in October would reverse the trend and result in falling trend values in September and October. In this case, as the series is more volatile, the potential revisions are greater and the two distinct outcomes are much more clearly visible in the graph. Again, the published sensitivity analysis suggests the possibility of a turning point becoming apparent next month or in the near future.

Although the two hypothetical trend paths are asymmetrical around the recent trend in this example, analysts should not conclude that the possibility of a downward revision in the trend series (once October 1995 data become available) is stronger than the possibility of an upward revision, or that a turning point is more likely than a continuation of the recent upward trend. This is not the case, and care must be taken when interpreting such graphs. The two hypothetical trend paths can be expected to be asymmetrical about the recent trend when the trend series is showing steady growth or decline. This asymmetry has two causes:

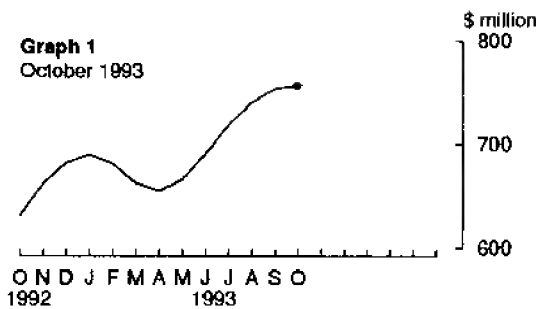
First, the upper and lower paths are based on changes equivalent to the AAPC in the next seasonally adjusted estimate. They are therefore symmetrical around the base scenario of zero growth in the next months seasonally adjusted estimate (see following graph), not around the recent trend path. When a series is rising steadily, the upper path will generally be close to the trend path. The lower path represents the effect of a seasonally adjusted figure which not only fails to continue the steady growth, but in fact shows a fall, with the result that the lower path drops away quite noticeably from the current trend path. This is the case with the value of non-residential building approvals. As can be seen from the following graph, September's seasonally adjusted estimate was below the trend estimate for that month. This, combined with the fact that the trend has recently shown steady growth, means that the lower hypothetical trend path shows greater diversion from the recent trend than the upper hypothetical path.

Second, when a series is showing growth, the surrogate or endpoint filters used by the ABS to estimate the last few trend figures are known on average to exhibit a small downward bias: as observations are added to the series, the most recent trend estimate tends to be revised upwards by a small amount. The ABS is investigating methods for dealing with this feature of its procedures and, in particular, assessing the consequences of alternative procedures for key characteristics of time series, including endpoint bias and overall stability.

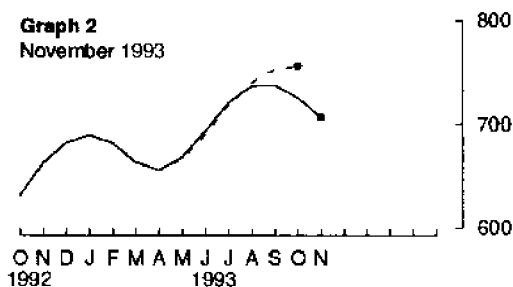
NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS

Trend

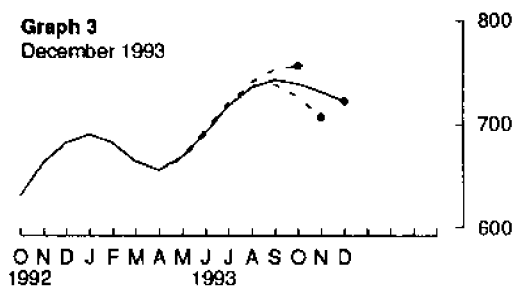
Graph 1
October 1993



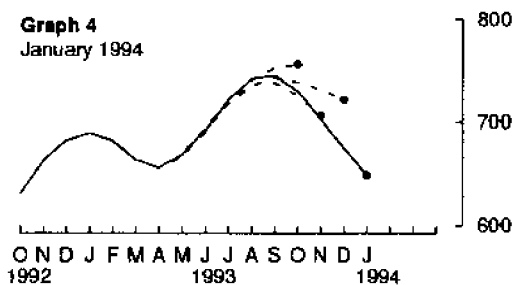
Graph 2
November 1993



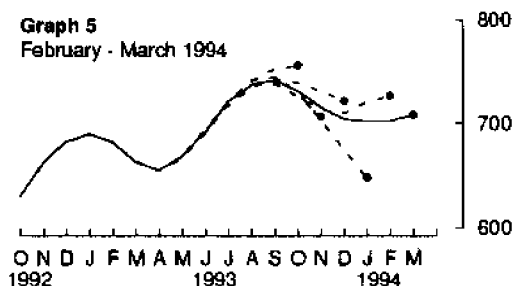
Graph 3
December 1993



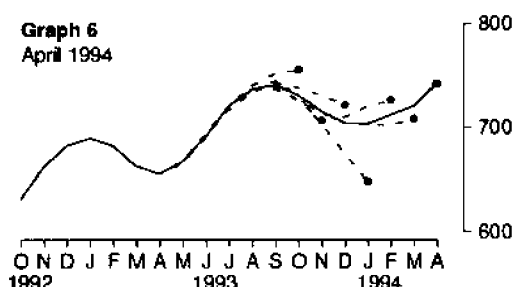
Graph 4
January 1994



Graph 5
February - March 1994



Graph 6
April 1994



Source: ABS 8731.0, Monthly data

October 1993 (Graph 1): A turning point in September 1993 (as later emerged) would require there to be a fall in the series between September 1993 and October 1993. Initially this was not the case, with the first published estimate for October showing an increase of 0.5% on September. However, the sensitivity analysis published in this month did suggest the possibility of a turning point. The analysis stated that it would require an increase of 47% or more in the seasonally adjusted estimate for November 1993 to prevent a downward turn in the series. Although this required change was well in excess of the AAPC (18% at the time) the volatile nature of the series means that a rise of 47% would be considered possible (the October 1993 seasonally adjusted estimate was 45% lower than the previous month). Consequently, an analyst might have been cautious about announcing a turning point at this stage.

November 1993 (Graph 2): When the November 1993 estimate became available and was included in the trend estimation procedure, the May 1993-October 1993 results were revised. As can be seen from the graph, the largest revisions involved the most recent estimates (only the September and October estimates were revised by more than 1%). Both the September 1993 and October 1993 trend estimates were revised downwards (by 1.9% and 4% respectively). This resulted in the October estimate now being 1.7% lower than the September 1993 estimate, thereby giving evidence of the turning point that the previous month's sensitivity analysis had suggested as a possible outcome. The sensitivity analysis published in November showed that it would require a rise well in excess of the AAPC to result in revisions significant enough to cancel out this turning point.

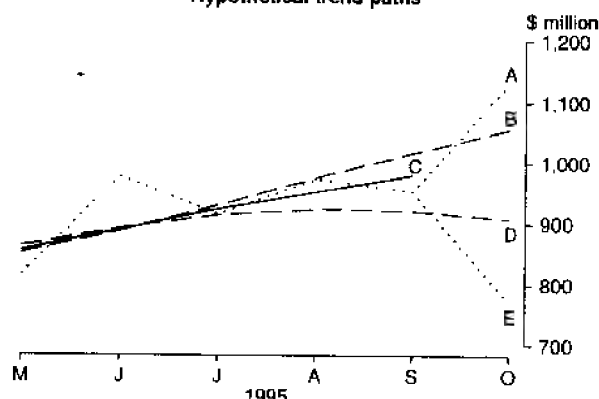
December 1993 (Graph 3): On publication of the December 1993 estimate, the October estimate was revised upwards by 1.7%. As the upward revision in the September estimate was much smaller (0.5%), these revisions made the turning point much weaker, with a fall of only 0.5% between the revised September and October trend estimates. The sensitivity analysis also gave weaker support for a September turning point, showing that a rise equivalent to the AAPC in January would lead to revisions in the trend estimates such that a turning point would no longer be apparent.

January 1994 (Graph 4): There was a downward revision of 1.2% in the October estimate when the January 1994 estimate was published. As the September estimate was revised upwards slightly at the same time, the turning point now appeared stronger, with a 2.1% fall between September and October. In the same month the sensitivity analysis also gave firmer evidence for a turning point, showing that a rise in February equivalent to the AAPC (now 19%) would leave the trend estimates for September and October virtually unchanged, still with a 2.1% fall between September and October.

February - March 1994 (Graph 5): There were further small revisions in the September and October estimates over the next two months. These were not significant enough to affect the timing of the turning point, although the percentage change between September and October did narrow to 1.6% and then 1.3%. The published sensitivity analysis continued to corroborate the evidence of a turning point.

April 1994 (Graph 6): By the time the April 1994 estimate was published, there were sufficient data points to allow a 13-term Henderson moving average to be applied to both the September and October estimates, meaning that any further revisions would be entirely due to revisions in the underlying seasonally adjusted data, rather than the trend estimation procedure. The 'finalised' values for the two months showed a fall of 1.3% between September and October. The final September estimate was 12% lower than the first estimate, and the final October estimate was 3.2% lower. However, in both cases the largest revision took place in the first month: the first September estimate was revised downwards by 10.6% in the first month after publication and the initial October estimate was revised downwards by 4% after the first month. After the first month, neither estimate was revised by more than 2%, demonstrating how quickly the trend estimates converge towards their final value, even for a highly volatile series.

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS Hypothetical trend paths



Source: ABS 8731.0, Monthly data

A: Seasonally adjusted up 19 per cent on September 1993

B: Upper trend path

C: Current trend path

D: Lower trend path

E: Seasonally adjusted down 19 per cent on September 1993

(2) Turning point in the trend value of non-residential building approvals

There was a turning point in the trend series for the value of non-residential building approvals at September 1993¹. However, turning points are not always detected immediately, and may only become evident as the trend estimates are revised in subsequent months, when new data become available and are included in the trend estimation process. The graphs and text in the Appendix describe the stages in the detection of the September 1993 turning point, and how it was confirmed over subsequent months, showing how the sensitivity analysis provided additional information which helped in the assessment of the data. The months referred to are the latest month for which estimates were published, not necessarily the month in which the data were released e.g. December refers to the release of December data (although this was actually published in January). In the graphs, each additional month's data is superimposed on the graph for the preceding month, so that the effect of revisions can be seen. For example, Graph 1 shows only the data published in October 1993; Graph 2 shows the data published in October 1993 and (where different) the data published in November 1993; Graph 6 shows the data published in each month from October 1993 to April 1994.

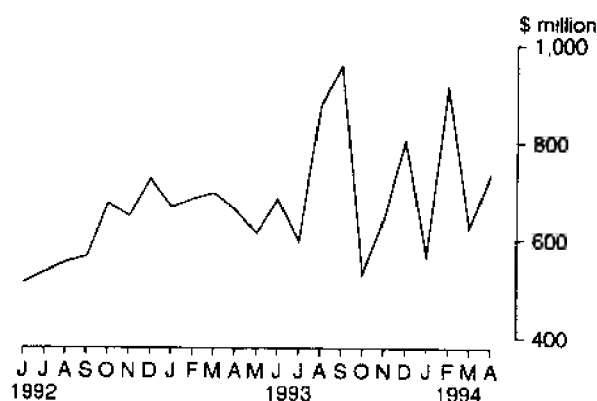
The example shows how initial evidence of a turning point emerged after only a short delay (one month after publication of the first October estimate), and in the month that the October estimate was first published, the sensitivity analysis did highlight the possibility of a turning point. In subsequent months, as the trend estimates were revised, the turning point remained in evidence, and the sensitivity analysis provided useful additional information which helped indicate the reliability of the perceived turning point. Although the existence of a turning point seemed less certain on publication of the December estimates, this doubt was dispelled in later months. Thus, even with such a volatile series, the trend estimates and the accompanying sensitivity analysis enabled early detection of a turning point which was confirmed over the following months, and was validated once estimates could be produced using the Henderson moving average method.

Some users prefer to base their analysis on the seasonally adjusted data, rather than the trend data (or may use

different methods to smooth the seasonally adjusted series). The graph below shows the seasonally adjusted data for a slightly longer period than is covered by Graph 6 (data published between August 1993 and April 1994). Over this period there were no major revisions to the seasonally adjusted data².

As can be seen from the graph below, the seasonally adjusted series also showed the September 1993 peak discussed above. In the trend analysis, data published in subsequent months gave confirmation of the turning point. However, the seasonally adjusted data for the next few months after September 1993 gave no such confirmation. The seasonally adjusted data showed peaks in December 1993 and February 1994, and troughs in October 1993, January 1994 and March 1994, with no clear picture of the underlying movement emerging. The ABS produces trend estimates in order to give a better indication of the underlying movement in a series, which may not be evident from the seasonally adjusted data (particularly for more volatile series).

NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING APPROVALS Seasonally adjusted



Source: ABS 8731.0, Monthly data

This article has explained the relevance of sensitivity analysis, which results from the method used to produce trend estimates, and has given some examples of how it can be used. For further details, readers may wish to consult *A Guide to Smoothing Time Series - Estimates of Trend* (ABS Cat. No. 1316.0) and *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends: An Overview* (ABS Cat. No. 1348.0).

Footnotes

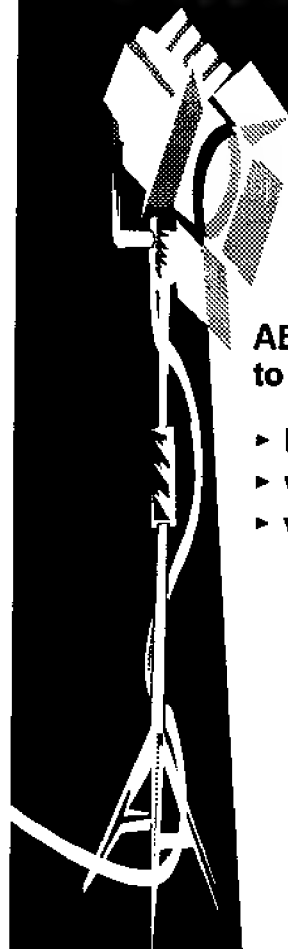
¹Henderson filters were first published in 1916 by Robert Henderson in *Transactions (Actuarial Society of America)* Volume 17 - Notes on Graduation by Adjusted Average.

²A point of inflexion occurs when the rate of growth/decline of a time series slows and then accelerates, continuing in the same direction.

³Although this is not the most recent turning point in the series, it has been chosen as it took place in a period when there were no substantial revisions to the underlying seasonally adjusted data i.e. any revisions were entirely the result of the trend estimation procedure.

⁴In general, major revisions to the seasonally adjusted data occur once a year, when the reanalysis of the seasonal factors takes place. In the case of Building Approvals data, this takes place in June.

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TIME SERIES

STATE ACCOUNTS AT CURRENT PRICES

South Australia

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure		State final demand	Gross State product (I)	Wages, salaries and supplements
	Private	Public	Private	Public			
ANNUAL (\$ million)							
1984-85	10,502	3,501	3,048	1,047	18,098	17,372	9,193
1985-86	11,564	3,858	3,162	1,266	19,850	19,343	9,990
1986-87	12,451	4,200	3,255	1,286	21,192	20,657	10,654
1987-88	13,730	4,389	3,964	1,194	23,277	22,863	11,269
1988-89	15,232	4,646	4,149	1,425	25,452	25,567	12,591
1989-90	16,485	5,000	4,489	1,574	27,548	28,020	14,009
1990-91	18,097	5,474	4,228	1,503	29,302	28,321	14,776
1991-92	18,966	5,827	4,016	1,379	30,188	28,826	14,715
1992-93	19,474	6,044	3,966	1,351	30,836	30,317	15,299
1993-94	20,219	6,720	4,063	1,090	32,110	32,233	16,242
1994-95	21,615	6,615	4,993	1,206	34,444	33,745	16,531
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1985-86	10.1	10.2	3.7	20.9	9.7	11.3	8.7
1986-87	7.7	8.9	2.9	1.6	6.8	6.8	6.6
1987-88	10.3	4.5	21.8	-7.2	9.8	10.7	5.8
1988-89	10.9	5.9	4.7	19.3	9.3	11.8	11.7
1989-90	8.2	7.6	8.2	10.5	8.2	9.6	11.3
1990-91	9.8	9.5	-5.8	-4.5	6.4	1.1	5.5
1991-92	4.8	6.4	-5.0	-8.3	3.0	1.8	-0.4
1992-93	2.7	3.7	-1.2	-2.0	2.1	5.2	4.0
1993-94	3.8	11.2	2.4	-19.3	4.1	6.3	6.2
1994-95	6.9	-1.6	22.9	10.6	7.3	4.7	1.8
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)							
1993 - 94 -							
December	5,363	1,640	1,001	303	8,307	8,403	4,082
March	4,946	1,483	926	249	7,604	7,767	3,908
June	5,057	2,009	1,036	356	8,458	7,981	4,183
1994 - 95 -							
September	5,294	1,637	1,134	246	8,311	8,143	4,107
December	5,652	1,672	1,587	293	9,204	8,810	4,066
March	5,276	1,496	1,041	320	8,133	8,047	4,040
June	5,506	2,044	1,112	385	9,047	8,219	4,209
1995 - 96 -							
September	5,673	1,647	905	251	8,476	8,115	4,196
December	6,072	1,609	1,142	283	9,106	9,697	4,438
March	5,507	1,518	882	301	8,208	8,481	4,230
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)							
1993 - 94 -							
December	5,077	1,632	971	298	7,978	7,890	4,006
March	5,128	1,692	964	285	8,069	8,012	4,064
June	5,187	1,716	1,065	276	8,244	8,139	4,092
1994 - 95 -							
September	5,265	1,704	1,217	290	8,476	8,220	4,079
December	5,369	1,689	1,293	315	8,666	8,257	4,068
March	5,487	1,699	1,216	323	8,725	8,314	4,107
June	5,603	1,721	1,071	310	8,705	8,398	4,179
1995 - 96 -							
September	5,683	1,704	1,000	300	8,687	8,527	4,246
December	5,723	1,671	993	309	8,696	8,656	4,302
March	5,741	1,643	980	329	8,693	8,786	4,366
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND							
1993 - 94 -							
March	1.0	3.7	-0.7	-4.4	1.1	1.5	1.4
June	1.2	1.4	10.5	-3.2	2.2	1.6	0.7
1994 - 95 -							
September	1.5	-0.7	14.3	5.1	2.8	1.0	-0.3
December	2.0	-0.9	6.2	8.6	2.2	0.5	-0.3
March	2.2	0.6	-6.0	2.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
June	2.1	1.3	-11.9	-4.0	-0.2	1.0	1.8
1995 - 96 -							
September	1.4	-1.0	-6.6	-3.2	-0.2	1.5	1.6
December	0.7	-1.9	-0.7	3.0	0.1	1.5	1.3
March	0.3	-1.7	-1.3	6.5	0.0	1.5	1.5

STATE ACCOUNTS AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES
South Australia

Period	Final consumption expenditure		Gross fixed capital expenditure		State final demand	Gross State product (I)
	Private	Public	Private	Public		
ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1984-85	14,709	4,498	4,112	1,339	24,658	23,344
1985-86	14,973	4,688	3,850	1,504	25,015	25,011
1986-87	14,933	4,851	3,622	1,437	24,843	25,320
1987-88	15,431	4,877	4,243	1,303	25,854	26,005
1988-89	16,067	4,874	4,281	1,495	26,717	26,777
1989-90	16,485	5,000	4,489	1,574	27,548	28,020
1990-91	17,147	5,212	4,090	1,453	27,902	27,604
1991-92	17,451	5,339	3,845	1,321	27,956	27,188
1992-93	17,474	5,432	3,682	1,272	27,860	28,239
1993-94	17,839	5,727	3,704	1,026	28,296	29,220
1994-95	18,776	5,688	4,563	1,132	30,159	29,401
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1985-86	1.8	4.2	-6.4	12.3	1.4	7.1
1986-87	-0.3	3.5	-5.9	-4.5	-0.7	1.2
1987-88	3.3	0.5	17.1	-9.3	4.1	2.7
1988-89	4.1	-0.1	0.9	14.7	3.3	3.0
1989-90	2.6	2.6	4.9	5.3	3.1	4.6
1990-91	4.0	4.2	-8.9	-7.7	1.3	-1.5
1991-92	1.8	2.4	-6.0	-9.1	0.2	-1.5
1992-93	0.1	1.7	-4.2	-3.7	-0.3	3.9
1993-94	2.1	5.4	0.6	-19.3	1.6	3.5
1994-95	5.3	-0.7	23.2	10.3	6.6	0.6
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
December	4,735	1,393	913	285	7,326	7,839
March	4,362	1,305	838	239	6,744	6,991
June	4,442	1,672	933	338	7,385	7,038
1994 - 95 -						
September	4,633	1,409	1,030	234	7,306	7,112
December	4,928	1,421	1,476	280	8,105	7,783
March	4,563	1,316	931	298	7,108	6,907
June	4,757	1,744	1,000	361	7,862	7,091
1995 - 96 -						
September	4,862	1,396	812	235	7,305	6,984
December	5,186	1,372	1,013	265	7,836	8,331
March	4,688	1,294	804	281	7,067	7,224
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
December	4,488	1,411	888	281	7,068	7,214
March	4,518	1,447	873	272	7,110	7,235
June	4,561	1,458	965	264	7,248	7,242
1994 - 95 -						
September	4,610	1,451	1,114	277	7,452	7,211
December	4,679	1,454	1,185	298	7,616	7,177
March	4,758	1,471	1,104	303	7,636	7,204
June	4,833	1,482	960	289	7,564	7,259
1995 - 96 -						
September	4,880	1,453	895	281	7,509	7,337
December	4,892	1,412	892	289	7,485	7,402
March	4,886	1,387	885	306	7,464	7,467
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1993 - 94 -						
March	0.7	2.6	-1.7	-3.2	0.6	0.3
June	1.0	0.8	10.5	-2.9	1.9	0.1
1994 - 95 -						
September	1.1	-0.5	15.4	4.9	2.8	-0.4
December	1.5	0.2	6.4	7.6	2.2	-0.5
March	1.7	1.2	-6.8	1.7	0.3	0.4
June	1.6	0.7	-13.0	-4.6	-0.9	0.8
1995 - 96 -						
September	1.0	-2.0	-6.8	-2.8	-0.7	1.1
December	0.2	-2.8	-0.3	2.8	-0.3	0.9
March	-0.1	-1.8	-0.8	5.9	-0.3	0.9

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITY GROUP
Final stage of production in South Australia
(\$'000)

Period	Meat and meat preparations	Cereals and cereal preparations	Wine	Wool and sheepskins	Machinery	Metals and metal manu- factures	Fish and crustaceans	Road vehicles, parts and accessories	Petroleum and petroleum products	Total
ANNUAL										
1988-89	181,058	475,481	71,474	415,098	104,163	239,656	95,720	124,815	189,679	2,451,372
1989-90	244,374	724,369	73,484	285,650	111,944	371,136	111,760	161,704	188,105	2,828,091
1990-91	234,299	587,199	123,567	257,576	152,940	433,341	122,604	117,218	291,507	3,007,137
1991-92	270,237	565,582	165,914	351,096	176,536	489,030	147,532	137,091	341,477	3,431,139
1992-93	282,181	573,375	192,255	318,989	211,426	490,594	154,608	338,359	372,445	3,760,602
1993-94	324,796	436,517	238,366	290,963	223,760	462,355	186,861	351,229	276,473	3,889,783
1994-95	307,785	261,052	250,527	301,645	285,323	571,094	191,376	332,321	285,310	3,829,317
MONTHLY										
1994 - 95 -										
March	28,257	23,436	23,383	25,726	31,874	70,387	17,167	25,404	33,727	391,128
April	31,720	11,594	25,366	26,052	27,602	63,129	18,015	25,059	21,635	322,588
May	28,706	17,053	21,053	23,984	29,203	67,729	24,111	32,752	11,789	342,580
June	22,987	36,945	22,354	20,141	32,091	35,726	13,305	30,464	38,853	327,719
1995 - 96 -										
July	14,901	31,637	25,475	21,658	29,777	30,070	20,641	23,893	14,477	302,270
August	13,097	13,343	25,116	9,231	32,614	56,823	14,318	24,548	23,707	327,636
September	19,591	15,547	36,583	17,746	22,874	53,244	11,704	21,018	17,940	289,169
October	23,556	24,906	28,030	26,785	24,443	52,246	19,427	21,398	14,316	304,366
November	26,104	30,267	16,987	21,284	24,023	43,553	18,840	24,723	19,084	316,946
December	29,707	88,006	26,618	27,775	29,843	72,202	17,240	26,274	17,869	482,734
January	19,108	91,819	15,990	19,531	19,053	48,457	19,458	6,120	7,998	399,977
February	23,461	97,073	24,498	16,038	28,461	51,283	17,828	16,490	31,446	494,770
March	24,278	123,123	29,601	19,495	38,057	57,899	19,701	24,974	5,211	469,695
April	19,391	65,951	28,070	20,185	29,808	35,488	11,760	21,088	37,852	362,053
May	16,362	98,540	25,075	17,949	29,053	52,673	13,724	19,947	18,382	391,411

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY SELECTED COUNTRIES
Final stage of production in South Australia
(\$'000)

Period	United States	Middle East	European Kingdom	Community Total European Community	New Zealand	Japan	China	Hong Kong	ASEAN	Total East Asia
ANNUAL										
1988-89	184,903	397,324	108,635	355,669	230,263	390,207	51,975	55,474	240,507	869,226
1989-90	229,169	551,953	121,319	412,855	289,970	359,648	86,303	49,273	277,659	929,209
1990-91	321,032	325,450	186,353	480,714	179,193	438,970	146,434	80,640	403,754	1,284,576
1991-92	300,139	381,761	220,048	550,258	214,522	647,674	148,308	108,583	437,670	1,627,108
1992-93	352,764	314,049	237,520	594,701	288,421	649,684	208,135	171,803	487,174	1,820,065
1993-94	393,611	280,499	263,092	571,047	311,999	625,481	220,211	165,163	533,977	1,898,975
1994-95	329,878	184,342	246,118	553,051	376,279	682,936	177,875	193,014	551,433	2,004,002
MONTHLY										
1994 - 95 -										
March	35,790	19,072	29,706	67,341	33,971	66,502	18,394	22,749	59,469	197,149
April	25,435	9,692	25,298	45,103	29,186	45,373	13,286	15,302	58,124	178,439
May	26,307	3,686	16,174	54,304	34,696	76,513	13,535	13,475	39,389	194,315
June	25,381	25,247	17,095	40,679	28,106	66,479	13,411	18,932	52,264	179,796
1995 - 96 -										
July	31,451	28,883	20,329	40,044	32,696	50,953	18,583	17,047	35,778	143,135
August	22,662	4,945	30,566	62,804	33,608	63,308	9,536	13,467	59,411	166,467
September	23,085	8,565	25,361	62,544	38,618	44,063	10,067	8,898	31,239	123,733
October	19,529	14,689	22,775	56,352	29,954	53,894	22,611	12,689	52,782	160,841
November	16,581	39,009	11,481	29,406	35,626	55,812	15,051	16,409	57,338	172,468
December	27,917	110,671	22,009	66,804	35,281	49,304	17,528	20,841	77,168	187,782
January	19,706	84,056	12,778	44,743	19,029	72,039	29,107	16,119	33,521	187,977
February	23,556	107,885	31,325	78,447	27,767	57,780	37,040	19,718	61,310	202,837
March	24,868	51,556	25,889	65,121	36,569	58,325	58,657	21,622	34,569	203,177
April	21,777	38,547	22,712	42,816	26,341	52,856	36,242	18,175	50,008	186,720
May	18,501	8,089	22,800	59,651	31,890	68,194	27,875	21,112	37,599	181,766

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

Final stage of production in South Australia

(\$'000)

Period	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Food, beverages and tobacco	Petroleum, coal, chemical associated product	Manufacturing			Other industries/ confidential	Total
					Metal product	Machinery and equipment	Other manu- facturing		
ANNUAL									
1988-89	891,978	107,269	515,739	176,037	260,978	270,215	96,203	132,953	2,451,372
1989-90	979,463	133,318	583,544	133,078	406,144	320,349	99,984	172,210	2,828,091
1990-91	804,154	120,930	599,030	264,813	474,541	336,500	155,351	251,818	3,007,137
1991-92	882,011	248,846	702,148	201,681	541,522	381,737	178,485	294,709	3,431,139
1992-93	883,725	294,586	766,518	195,387	509,303	641,930	178,726	290,427	3,760,602
1993-94	733,014	245,247	884,737	180,147	475,060	665,066	208,573	497,938	3,889,783
1994-95	606,311	268,537	867,230	191,247	585,540	709,522	244,477	356,454	3,829,317
MONTHLY									
1994 - 95 -									
March	54,725	42,788	73,086	13,883	72,677	63,960	19,144	50,865	391,128
April	40,145	5,790	96,629	23,898	64,457	59,158	19,820	12,891	322,588
May	36,367	19,086	85,264	15,395	68,855	70,889	21,435	25,288	342,580
June	56,764	29,420	75,737	18,677	36,475	70,908	23,313	16,424	327,719
1995 - 96 -									
July	65,521	7,842	76,435	18,050	30,959	60,249	18,171	25,044	302,270
August	36,064	32,057	64,753	10,339	57,361	63,336	19,822	43,903	327,636
September	35,431	11,970	85,015	16,635	54,439	49,960	18,782	16,935	289,169
October	52,587	10,747	84,954	12,425	53,509	53,100	17,272	19,773	304,366
November	57,289	27,650	67,254	9,988	44,717	53,206	20,698	36,143	316,946
December	118,295	8,265	96,505	21,375	79,790	63,822	22,586	72,096	482,734
January	125,998	35,331	69,930	8,806	49,096	35,778	17,630	57,407	399,977
February	132,169	24,558	74,498	17,013	54,145	50,796	16,419	125,171	494,770
March	166,187	12,288	78,659	15,203	58,965	70,581	21,754	46,058	469,695
April	94,167	28,483	73,931	16,659	38,547	56,646	17,329	36,290	362,053
May	108,547	23,532	79,978	17,553	57,388	56,798	17,043	30,571	391,411

MERCHANDISE IMPORTS BY SELECTED COMMODITY GROUP

Goods released from Customs control in South Australia

(\$'000)

Period	Food, beverages and tobacco	Petroleum and petroleum products	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals and metal manu- factures	Machinery	Road vehicles, parts and accessories	Other manu- factured goods	Total
ANNUAL									
1988-89	60,395	169,397	144,766	47,592	135,225	411,092	415,120	344,344	1,861,622
1989-90	71,796	203,654	167,154	49,249	147,969	462,885	414,800	399,437	2,050,024
1990-91	78,926	425,262	140,894	49,087	135,772	515,226	372,603	366,304	2,193,851
1991-92	82,095	362,777	153,574	62,884	151,165	523,848	435,121	513,012	2,396,954
1992-93	91,756	570,334	186,001	57,434	255,924	609,212	661,714	521,723	3,068,122
1993-94	99,177	404,626	200,225	60,172	160,937	595,238	663,617	484,590	2,803,446
1994-95	115,930	330,430	220,536	64,524	214,432	695,038	749,658	563,368	3,099,510
MONTHLY									
1994 - 95 -									
March	8,852	20,952	27,665	6,766	24,054	76,648	63,870	54,293	296,240
April	7,487	25,235	14,810	5,534	18,432	51,589	67,894	48,424	252,672
May	11,288	25,162	33,903	5,641	22,360	52,820	58,216	44,756	267,546
June	8,327	24,353	24,351	5,639	28,341	63,713	57,414	50,150	275,460
1995 - 96 -									
July	9,188	51,035	22,738	7,385	16,289	58,132	53,294	47,464	286,607
August	9,606	23,010	28,671	7,480	24,255	67,838	57,785	67,301	299,381
September	10,407	21,085	12,320	7,156	18,140	45,362	39,826	42,134	203,934
October	10,865	21,481	14,044	6,525	18,154	50,105	62,159	61,470	257,264
November	11,322	22,223	18,176	8,716	18,048	61,466	37,229	56,644	243,063
December	11,964	44,318	14,105	4,193	11,216	43,339	48,448	78,602	272,051
January	10,464	23,714	22,404	5,206	16,968	71,580	40,787	52,900	252,230
February	8,386	43,261	20,499	5,920	18,823	49,981	35,606	61,578	254,008
March	8,874	64	35,535	5,560	19,275	54,103	42,833	49,765	242,814
April	9,155	42,010	30,077	6,095	16,164	53,367	47,498	60,590	275,333
May	10,386	32,580	19,694	5,990	17,306	68,458	35,950	63,914	266,932

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY
South Australia

Period	Food retailing	Department stores	Clothing and soft good retailing	Household good retailing	Recreational good retailing	Other retailing	Hospitality and services	Total
ANNUAL (\$ million)								
1985-86	2,086.1	833.3	404.8	607.6	226.0	312.4	938.0	5,408.2
1986-87	2,240.3	893.8	396.8	578.3	229.7	332.3	989.5	5,660.7
1987-88	2,378.5	951.2	416.7	634.5	237.5	367.0	1,082.7	6,068.1
1988-89	2,534.9	971.8	462.2	695.8	268.5	420.7	1,178.7	6,532.6
1989-90	2,679.8	1,041.1	521.1	739.5	291.6	467.1	1,212.9	6,953.1
1990-91	2,978.2	1,069.0	543.9	738.1	303.9	497.7	1,312.6	7,443.4
1991-92	3,163.1	1,087.4	466.5	758.8	278.7	515.7	1,370.6	7,640.8
1992-93	3,018.5	1,101.5	434.2	783.3	311.2	617.4	1,244.7	7,510.8
1993-94	3,152.3	1,107.8	466.1	849.2	354.9	639.6	1,277.8	7,847.7
1994-95	3,360.7	1,128.7	524.0	881.1	359.0	737.8	1,562.3	8,553.6
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)								
1994 - 95 -								
March	292.2	85.7	43.1	71.7	29.9	62.0	137.7	722.3
April	282.8	91.0	47.6	70.2	29.5	60.9	140.8	722.8
May	286.6	94.8	46.4	78.4	30.6	64.7	133.9	735.4
June	282.3	86.8	43.4	80.1	28.3	64.4	132.0	717.3
1995 - 96 -								
July	282.2	92.0	41.9	80.2	29.4	65.0	138.9	729.6
August	297.8	86.9	42.7	78.6	30.2	69.9	138.7	744.8
September	301.0	84.0	40.8	72.4	31.0	72.9	145.4	747.5
October	305.4	92.0	45.4	81.4	32.3	70.1	147.4	774.0
November	322.2	105.0	48.0	80.7	36.1	72.0	150.7	814.7
December	360.9	174.5	67.9	100.3	51.4	92.4	177.0	1,024.4
January	289.6	80.2	44.7	77.9	34.4	66.2	131.5	724.5
February	288.2	73.2	37.7	71.1	32.7	65.8	122.7	691.4
March	306.7	80.8	40.0	79.1	34.1	68.4	128.2	737.3
April	300.2	97.2	42.5	73.5	32.6	64.4	134.6	745.0
May	321.5	91.9	42.4	76.1	32.1	72.4	131.7	768.1
MONTHLY, TREND (\$ million)								
1994 - 95 -								
March	285.1	94.3	45.2	75.3	30.4	63.6	137.6	731.4
April	287.1	95.2	44.6	77.5	30.5	65.2	141.6	741.7
May	289.4	95.7	43.9	79.4	30.8	66.8	144.9	751.0
June	292.6	95.8	43.3	80.5	31.1	68.4	147.2	758.9
1995 - 96 -								
July	297.2	95.4	43.1	80.6	31.6	69.6	148.6	765.9
August	302.1	94.8	43.4	79.8	32.2	70.2	148.9	771.3
September	306.0	94.3	44.4	78.5	33.0	70.2	147.7	774.2
October	307.8	93.8	46.1	77.4	33.9	70.0	144.6	773.5
November	307.0	93.5	47.6	77.0	34.6	69.7	140.2	769.6
December	304.5	93.9	48.2	77.4	35.0	69.7	135.6	764.3
January	302.2	94.7	47.7	78.3	35.0	70.0	132.2	760.0
February	301.6	95.4	46.2	79.1	34.6	70.7	130.7	758.3
March	303.1	95.8	44.1	79.6	34.2	71.5	130.8	759.1
April	305.8	95.9	42.0	79.9	33.8	72.0	132.1	761.7
May	308.6	96.0	39.9	80.2	33.5	72.5	133.9	764.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1994 - 95 -								
April	0.7	1.0	-1.3	2.9	0.3	2.5	2.9	1.4
May	0.8	0.5	-1.6	2.5	1.0	2.5	2.3	1.3
June	1.1	0.1	-1.4	1.4	1.0	2.4	1.6	1.1
1995 - 96 -								
July	1.6	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.9
August	1.6	-0.6	0.7	-1.0	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.7
September	1.3	-0.5	2.3	-1.6	2.5	0.0	-0.8	0.4
October	0.6	-0.5	3.8	-1.4	2.7	-0.3	-2.1	-0.1
November	-0.3	-0.3	3.3	-0.5	2.1	-0.4	-3.0	-0.5
December	-0.8	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	-3.3	-0.7
January	-0.8	0.9	-1.0	1.2	0.0	0.4	-2.5	-0.6
February	-0.2	0.7	-3.1	1.0	-1.1	1.0	-1.1	-0.2
March	0.5	0.4	-4.5	0.6	-1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1
April	0.9	0.1	-4.8	0.4	-1.2	0.7	1.0	0.3
May	0.9	0.1	-5.0	0.4	-0.9	0.7	1.4	0.4

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY TYPE OF VEHICLE
South Australia

Period	Original			Seasonally adjusted			Trend estimate		
	Cars and station wagons	Other vehicles	Total	Cars and station wagons	Other vehicles	Total	Cars and station wagons	Other vehicles	Total
ANNUAL									
1983-84	41,204	9,769	50,973	..	..	..	..	..	..
1984-85	45,809	11,795	57,604						
1985-86	40,840	9,620	50,460						
1986-87	29,788	6,430	36,218						
1987-88	29,915	5,775	35,690						
1988-89	31,920	6,816	38,736						
1989-90	35,211	7,808	43,019						
1990-91	34,753	6,619	41,372						
1991-92	32,351	5,333	37,684						
1992-93	32,894	5,577	38,471						
1993-94	32,806	5,781	38,587						
1994-95	35,830	6,736	42,566						
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1984-85	11.2	20.7	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
1985-86	-10.8	-18.4	-12.4						
1986-87	-27.1	-33.2	-28.2						
1987-88	0.4	-10.2	-1.5						
1988-89	6.7	18.0	8.5						
1989-90	10.3	14.6	11.1						
1990-91	-1.3	-15.2	-3.8						
1991-92	-6.9	-19.4	-8.9						
1992-93	1.7	4.6	2.1						
1993-94	-0.3	3.7	0.3						
1994-95	9.2	16.5	10.3						
MONTHLY									
1994 - 95 -									
January	2,436	440	2,876	3,128	583	3,711	3,020	557	3,577
February	2,863	502	3,365	3,066	543	3,609	3,050	573	3,622
March	3,333	692	4,025	3,013	589	3,602	3,055	583	3,638
April	2,335	451	2,786	2,876	554	3,430	3,040	588	3,628
May	3,647	695	4,342	3,512	633	4,145	3,008	586	3,594
June	3,369	815	4,184	3,059	643	3,702	2,970	573	3,543
1995 - 96 -									
July	2,546	446	2,992	2,635	453	3,088	2,941	553	3,493
August	3,444	519	3,963	3,075	549	3,624	2,925	530	3,455
September	2,905	547	3,452	2,856	563	3,419	2,924	518	3,441
October	3,217	430	3,647	2,992	456	3,448	2,947	519	3,466
November	3,187	564	3,751	2,933	508	3,441	2,999	531	3,531
December	2,987	565	3,552	3,186	577	3,763	3,061	552	3,613
January	2,350	479	2,829	2,905	602	3,508	3,102	571	3,674
February	3,244	588	3,832	3,259	621	3,880	3,129	589	3,718
March	3,271	596	3,867	3,243	534	3,778	3,137	605	3,743
April	2,745	541	3,286	3,135	629	3,765	3,129	620	3,749
May	3,081	711	3,792	2,952	652	3,604	3,112	629	3,741
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH									
1994 - 95 -									
February	17.5	14.1	17.0	-2.0	-6.9	-2.7	1.0	2.9	1.3
March	16.4	37.8	19.6	-1.7	8.5	-0.2	0.2	1.7	0.4
April	-29.9	-34.8	-30.8	-4.5	-5.9	-4.8	-0.5	0.9	-0.3
May	56.2	54.1	55.9	22.1	14.3	20.8	-1.1	-0.3	-0.9
June	-7.6	17.3	-3.6	-12.9	1.6	-10.7	-1.3	-2.2	-1.4
1995 - 96 -									
July	-24.4	-45.3	-28.5	-13.9	-29.5	-16.6	-1.0	-3.5	-1.4
August	35.3	16.4	32.5	16.7	21.2	17.4	-0.5	-4.2	-1.1
September	-15.7	5.4	-12.9	-7.1	2.6	-5.7	0.0	-2.3	-0.4
October	10.7	-21.4	5.6	4.8	-19.0	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7
November	-0.9	31.2	2.9	-2.0	11.4	-0.2	1.8	2.3	1.9
December	-6.3	0.2	-5.3	8.6	13.6	9.4	2.1	4.0	2.3
January	-21.3	-15.2	-20.4	-8.8	4.3	-6.8	1.3	3.4	1.7
February	38.0	22.8	35.5	12.2	3.2	10.6	0.9	3.2	1.2
March	0.8	1.4	0.9	-0.5	-14.0	-2.6	0.3	2.7	0.7
April	-16.1	-9.2	-15.0	-3.3	17.8	-0.3	-0.3	2.5	0.2
May	12.2	31.4	15.4	-5.8	3.7	-4.3	-0.5	1.5	-0.2

ACTUAL PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY SELECTED INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF ASSET
South Australia

Period	Industry			Total	Type of asset	
	Mining	Manufacturing	Other selected industries		New buildings and structures	Equipment, plant and machinery
ANNUAL (\$ million)						
1990-91	122	742	988	1,852	628	1,224
1991-92	193	763	668	1,625	392	1,233
1992-93	218	564	739	1,522	416	1,105
1993-94	97	613	773	1,484	356	1,128
1994-95	115	829	1,162	2,106	351	1,755
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1991-92	58.4	2.9	-32.3	-12.2	-37.5	0.8
1992-93	12.8	-26.1	10.6	-6.4	6.1	-10.4
1993-94	-55.5	8.7	4.6	-2.5	-14.5	2.0
1994-95	18.3	35.2	50.3	41.9	-1.4	55.6
QUARTERLY, ORIGINAL (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
March	10	135	230	375	125	251
June	22	207	169	399	62	336
1994 - 95 -						
September	14	129	338	481	151	330
December	40	226	419	684	77	607
March	22	202	222	446	65	382
June	38	272	183	494	58	436
1995 - 96 -						
September	34	158	168	360	70	290
December	47	207	280	536	87	449
March	48	162	165	375	72	304
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, ORIGINAL						
1993 - 94 -						
June	123.0	53.6	-26.5	6.2	-49.9	34.2
1994 - 95 -						
September	-35.4	-37.9	99.9	20.8	141.7	-1.7
December	175.0	75.6	23.8	42.2	-48.7	83.7
March	-45.7	-10.5	-46.9	-34.8	-16.4	-37.1
June	76.7	34.4	-17.7	10.8	-9.6	14.3
1995 - 96 -						
September	-9.7	-42.0	-8.4	-27.3	19.7	-33.5
December	38.2	31.5	67.4	49.2	24.7	55.0
March	0.8	-21.8	-41.0	-30.0	-17.9	-32.4
QUARTERLY, TREND (\$ million)						
1993 - 94 -						
March	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	368	97	271
June				427	107	320
1994 - 95 -						
September				513	105	407
December				556	89	468
March				523	71	452
June				462	65	397
1995 - 96 -						
September				437	73	364
December				436	74	362
March				429	70	359
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER, TREND						
1993 - 94 -						
June	..	..	..	16.0	10.0	18.2
1994 - 95 -						
September				20.1	-1.9	27.2
December				8.4	-15.2	15.0
March				-5.9	-20.2	-3.4
June				-11.7	-8.5	-12.2
1995 - 96 -						
September				-5.4	12.3	-8.3
December				-0.2	1.4	-0.5
March				-1.6	-5.4	-0.8

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION
South Australia

Period	Hotels, motels, guesthouses with facilities			Holiday flats, units and houses			Short-term caravan parks		
	Number of guest rooms	Room occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)	Number of flats, units and houses	Unit occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)	Number of sites	Site occupancy (per cent)	Takings (\$'000)
ANNUAL									
1986-87	8,497	52.9	79,254	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18,773	18.1	12,647
1987-88	9,156	50.8	89,321	1,105	45.4	8,109	18,926	17.8	13,248
1988-89	9,396	50.5	102,737	1,171	45.8	9,792	19,195	17.4	14,711
1989-90	10,316	52.0	121,788	1,113	48.4	11,381	19,847	18.4	17,174
1990-91	10,445	48.0	128,634	1,210	43.9	10,339	19,794	17.7	18,102
1991-92	10,745	46.6	130,578	1,302	40.4	10,492	20,601	17.1	19,111
1992-93	10,632	46.5	129,882	1,338	40.2	10,740	20,038	22.3	20,113
1993-94	10,597	48.6	138,782	1,338	40.9	11,700	19,591	23.7	20,790
1994-95	10,594	51.3	149,698	1,342	40.0	11,645	20,175	24.5	22,536
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1987-88	7.8	..	12.7	n.a.	..	n.a.	0.8	..	4.8
1988-89	2.6	..	15.0	6.0	..	20.8	1.4	..	11.0
1989-90	9.8	..	18.5	-5.0	..	16.2	3.4	..	16.7
1990-91	1.3	..	5.6	8.7	..	-9.2	-0.3	..	5.4
1991-92	2.9	..	1.5	7.6	..	1.5	4.1	..	5.6
1992-93	-1.1	..	-0.5	2.8	..	2.4	-2.7	..	5.2
1993-94	-0.3	..	6.9	0.0	..	8.9	-2.2	..	3.4
1994-95	0.0	..	7.9	0.3	..	-0.5	3.0	..	8.4
QUARTERLY									
1993 - 94 -									
September	10,604	46.8	33,133	1,362	35.2	2,551	19,992	19.1	3,916
December	10,650	50.3	38,096	1,377	41.6	3,290	19,925	23.4	5,370
March	10,625	50.0	35,007	1,321	50.9	3,546	19,606	28.4	6,611
June	10,597	47.4	32,547	1,338	36.1	2,313	19,591	24.3	4,893
1994 - 95 -									
September	10,560	48.7	34,734	1,326	34.0	2,418	19,988	20.9	4,211
December	10,608	53.0	41,265	1,360	40.0	3,000	20,126	24.5	5,681
March	10,603	53.4	37,897	1,337	50.1	3,776	20,132	28.4	7,047
June	10,605	50.0	35,802	1,346	35.9	2,451	20,452	24.3	5,597
1995 - 96 -									
September	10,703	50.3	37,077	1,289	32.4	2,273	20,350	22.3	4,809
December	10,763	52.9	42,999	1,297	40.3	3,120	20,123	24.5	6,103
March	10,757	55.1	41,938	1,388	54.9	4,512	20,154	27.8	6,931
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
1993 - 94 -									
December	0.4	..	15.0	1.1	..	29.0	-0.3	..	37.1
March	-0.2	..	-8.1	-4.1	..	7.8	-1.6	..	23.1
June	-0.3	..	-7.0	1.3	..	-34.8	-0.1	..	-26.0
1994 - 95 -									
September	-0.3	..	6.7	-0.9	..	4.5	2.0	..	-13.9
December	0.5	..	18.8	2.6	..	24.1	0.7	..	34.9
March	0.0	..	-8.2	-1.7	..	25.9	0.0	..	24.0
June	0.0	..	-5.5	0.7	..	-35.1	1.6	..	-20.6
1995 - 96 -									
September	0.9	..	3.6	-4.2	..	-7.3	-0.5	..	-14.1
December	0.6	..	16.0	0.6	..	37.3	-1.1	..	26.9
March	-0.1	..	-2.5	7.0	..	44.6	0.2	..	13.6

BUILDING APPROVALS **South Australia**

Period	Number of dwelling units				Value (\$ million)			
	Houses		Total(a)		New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Non-residential building	Total building
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total				
ANNUAL								
1986-87	5,811	6,706	7,111	9,192	487	82	584	1,152
1987-88	6,276	6,900	7,383	9,009	497	94	749	1,340
1988-89	7,526	8,006	9,642	11,238	690	109	895	1,694
1989-90	7,246	7,675	10,180	11,701	733	110	914	1,757
1990-91	8,351	8,633	10,418	11,426	755	119	591	1,465
1991-92	8,613	8,931	10,254	11,290	756	124	627	1,506
1992-93	9,710	10,087	11,548	12,341	841	133	418	1,392
1993-94	9,470	9,901	11,046	11,777	839	122	375	1,336
1994-95	7,757	8,147	9,208	9,762	740	120	493	1,353
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR								
1988-89	19.9	16.0	30.6	24.7	38.8	16.0	19.5	26.4
1989-90	-3.7	-4.1	5.6	4.1	6.1	1.2	2.1	3.7
1990-91	15.2	12.5	2.3	-2.4	3.1	8.6	-35.4	-16.6
1991-92	3.1	3.5	-1.6	-1.2	0.1	3.9	6.1	2.8
1992-93	12.7	12.9	12.6	9.3	11.3	7.1	-33.2	-7.6
1993-94	-2.5	-1.8	-4.3	-4.6	-0.2	-8.0	-10.4	-4.0
1994-95	-18.1	-17.7	-16.6	-17.1	-11.8	-1.7	31.5	1.3
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL								
1994 - 95 -								
May	493	523	549	589	46.3	9.3	35.4	91.0
June	513	554	603	646	50.1	9.2	47.9	107.2
1995 - 96 -								
July	445	463	550	576	45.2	9.0	36.3	90.6
August	564	608	623	671	52.3	11.2	31.5	94.9
September	437	467	547	592	45.0	12.1	31.1	88.2
October	415	422	512	519	39.2	10.4	69.2	118.8
November	388	390	525	527	40.8	10.3	33.1	84.2
December	354	367	421	434	34.5	8.9	36.1	79.5
January	299	306	346	355	29.2	8.5	64.4	102.1
February	393	418	461	486	39.6	8.4	16.5	64.5
March	388	393	432	437	36.5	11.4	49.9	97.8
April	380	386	424	430	31.9	8.5	27.5	67.9
May	464	483	486	505	40.8	10.0	143.6	194.3
MONTHLY, TREND								
1994 - 95 -								
May	480	505	561	591	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
June	456	483	535	570				
1995 - 96 -								
July	441	473	528	569				
August	435	467	533	574				
September	429	459	532	569				
October	419	444	520	550				
November	406	425	496	517				
December	396	410	472	486				
January	393	403	455	464				
February	396	405	446	454				
March	402	411	443	452				
April	408	417	444	454				
May	417	426	447	459				
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND								
1994 - 95 -								
June	-5.0	-4.4	-4.6	-3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1995 - 96 -								
July	-3.3	-2.1	-1.3	-0.2				
August	-1.4	-1.3	0.9	0.9				
September	-1.4	-1.7	-0.2	-0.9				
October	-2.3	-3.3	-2.3	-3.3				
November	-3.1	-4.3	-4.6	-6.0				
December	-2.5	-3.5	-4.8	-6.0				
January	-0.8	-1.7	-3.6	-4.5				
February	0.8	0.5	-2.0	-2.2				
March	1.5	1.5	-0.7	-0.4				
April	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.4				
May	2.2	2.2	0.7	1.1				

(a) Total includes the number of self-contained dwelling units approved as part of the construction of non-residential building and alterations to existing buildings (including conversions to dwelling units).

BUILDING COMMENCEMENTS South Australia

Period	Number of new dwelling units				Value (\$ million)				
	Houses		Total		New residential building	Alterations and additions to residential building	Non-residential building		Total building
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total			Private sector	Total	
ANNUAL									
1983-84	7,666	8,642	9,854	12,200	506.4	49.5	190.3	341.7	897.6
1984-85	8,502	9,641	11,728	14,205	660.3	66.0	345.6	509.7	1,236.0
1985-86	6,334	7,267	8,805	10,705	558.5	80.9	430.7	602.4	1,241.7
1986-87	5,345	6,458	6,524	8,913	475.7	75.3	430.1	674.4	1,225.4
1987-88	5,664	6,388	6,709	8,443	472.9	92.2	527.2	718.8	1,283.8
1988-89	7,132	7,580	8,822	10,235	646.2	103.7	760.3	964.1	1,709.9
1989-90	6,734	7,174	9,412	10,936	718.2	111.6	669.6	934.2	1,763.9
1990-91	7,863	8,177	9,673	10,821	727.5	118.2	367.1	554.0	1,399.6
1991-92	8,036	8,344	9,608	10,671	727.2	125.1	344.5	607.8	1,460.1
1992-93	9,122	9,416	10,881	11,635	816.2	122.4	205.5	458.7	1,397.2
1993-94	9,159	9,590	10,693	11,481	845.3	126.5	209.9	373.0	1,344.8
1994-95	7,745	8,210	9,084	9,735	765.5	125.3	251.7	518.5	1,409.3
QUARTERLY									
1993 - 94 -									
December	2,336	2,395	2,672	2,798	205.4	35.6	60.9	106.6	347.7
March	1,977	2,023	2,406	2,549	188.1	29.8	51.1	97.6	315.4
June	2,235	2,396	2,628	2,880	213.4	30.2	55.2	93.5	337.1
1994 - 95 -									
September	2,413	2,526	2,855	3,083	235.6	34.3	57.0	101.8	371.7
December	2,303	2,435	2,670	2,834	221.1	31.8	52.8	99.5	352.4
March	1,631	1,735	1,934	2,064	167.9	26.4	55.6	92.1	286.4
June	1,396	1,512	1,623	1,752	140.9	32.8	86.3	225.1	398.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	1,398	1,504	1,640	1,760	142.4	29.4	69.5	108.4	280.3
December	1,242	1,295	1,491	1,559	133.9	34.0	85.5	119.5	287.4
March	1,044	1,089	1,237	1,284	109.2	29.8	68.4	132.9	271.9

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE DURING PERIOD South Australia

Period	New residential building				Alterations and additions to residential buildings	Non-residential building		Total building	
	Houses		Total			Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total
	Private sector	Total	Private sector	Total					
ANNUAL (\$ million)									
1983-84	312.0	348.0	385.2	464.5	48.3	194.8	327.0	627.0	839.8
1984-85	414.4	456.3	542.3	626.7	65.6	285.1	433.4	891.6	1,125.7
1985-86	369.2	411.5	497.9	585.1	78.7	413.6	589.7	988.5	1,253.4
1986-87	310.0	364.8	385.4	492.2	78.4	447.9	645.2	908.1	1,215.8
1987-88	343.8	381.1	391.4	467.7	88.2	551.8	811.2	1,027.0	1,367.1
1988-89	450.2	469.2	538.8	597.0	104.1	657.5	902.2	1,297.3	1,603.3
1989-90	493.8	518.9	657.4	724.9	116.3	743.2	988.6	1,514.0	1,829.8
1990-91	578.3	600.2	713.6	782.3	122.0	621.9	876.6	1,455.4	1,780.8
1991-92	591.5	607.5	693.4	748.5	125.1	310.3	484.1	1,127.5	1,357.6
1992-93	647.2	660.9	743.8	780.6	127.1	297.9	570.9	1,166.3	1,478.6
1993-94	719.1	746.4	828.9	876.3	132.0	217.7	462.1	1,177.2	1,470.4
1994-95	659.6	693.6	766.1	816.4	129.4	271.6	476.9	1,164.3	1,422.7
QUARTERLY (\$ million)									
1993 - 94 -									
March	167.4	172.2	192.3	202.3	32.4	50.2	96.8	274.3	331.5
June	175.7	182.9	204.2	215.3	30.8	53.1	111.0	287.5	357.2
1994 - 95 -									
September	185.6	193.5	215.3	230.8	37.4	63.7	113.5	316.1	381.8
December	185.3	195.7	216.0	231.4	35.6	63.0	117.8	313.1	384.7
March	153.3	159.5	179.5	187.9	25.1	57.2	104.4	261.4	317.4
June	135.3	144.8	155.3	166.3	31.2	87.8	141.3	273.7	338.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	117.9	124.5	138.8	146.6	31.4	72.7	121.7	241.7	299.6
December	119.2	125.6	137.7	144.8	39.9	87.1	142.9	264.7	327.6
March	101.3	105.0	117.5	121.7	26.7	60.2	117.7	204.0	266.1

PRODUCTION, SELECTED COMMODITIES
South Australia

Period	Footwear (pairs)	Gas (m megajoules)	Electricity (including NT) (000 kWh)	Coal (tonnes)	Sawn timber(a) (m ³)
ANNUAL					
1985-86	2,209,898	86,893	9,606,839	2,181,713	221,803
1986-87	2,147,468	82,550	9,666,694	2,435,010	194,458
1987-88	1,982,301	83,101	10,137,144	2,566,347	254,453
1988-89	2,062,085	86,546	10,588,647	2,674,215	292,335
1989-90	1,749,112	85,070	10,665,118	2,921,861	228,156
1990-91	1,837,602	73,265	8,878,357	2,441,040	240,193
1991-92	1,852,890	78,210	10,025,649	2,819,880	271,603
1992-93	1,406,178	83,000	10,226,734	2,753,610	317,096
1993-94	1,382,949	89,382	10,560,251	2,643,000	364,961
1994-95	1,430,417	86,123	10,051,056	2,554,560	392,349
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR					
1986-87	-2.8	-5.0	0.6	11.6	-12.3
1987-88	-7.7	0.7	4.9	5.4	30.9
1988-89	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.2	14.9
1989-90	-15.2	-1.7	0.7	9.3	-22.0
1990-91	5.1	-13.9	-16.8	-16.5	5.3
1991-92	0.8	6.7	12.9	15.5	13.1
1992-93	-24.1	6.1	2.0	-2.4	16.7
1993-94	-1.7	7.7	3.3	-4.0	15.1
1994-95	3.4	-3.6	-4.8	-3.3	7.5
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY (b), ORIGINAL					
1994 - 95 -					
November	135,984	7,393	823,049	168,420	..
December	109,496	6,567	845,271	219,240	95,869
January	53,146	6,783	837,610	198,960	..
February	111,711	6,474	833,604	230,340	..
March	148,345	7,088	829,113	210,780	94,383
April	88,951	5,409	733,508	238,680	..
May	119,883	7,095	783,073	205,740	..
June	128,896	7,501	820,600	243,720	104,789
1995 - 96 -					
July	116,044	8,342	878,070	227,340	..
August	123,733	7,667	791,871	214,680	..
September	134,797	6,201	685,549	214,200	121,851
October	95,340	6,922	671,726	119,400	..
November	108,312	6,252	665,680	141,660	..
December	89,857	5,126	673,409	208,920	112,148
January	80,341	4,990	713,816	232,020	..
February	124,734	5,548	742,084	233,280	..
March	151,541	6,163	765,278	254,940	88,684
April	101,261	6,088	632,648	159,960	..
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH/QUARTER (b)					
1994 - 95 -					
December	-19.5	-11.2	2.7	30.2	-1.5
January	-51.5	3.3	-0.9	-9.3	..
February	110.2	-4.6	-0.5	15.8	..
March	32.8	9.5	-0.5	-8.5	-1.6
April	-40.0	-23.7	-11.5	13.2	..
May	34.8	31.2	6.8	-13.8	..
June	7.5	5.7	4.8	18.5	11.0
1995 - 96 -					
July	-10.0	11.2	7.0	-6.7	..
August	6.6	-8.1	-9.8	-5.6	..
September	8.9	-19.1	-13.4	-0.2	16.3
October	-29.3	11.6	-2.0	-44.3	..
November	13.6	-9.7	-0.9	18.6	..
December	-17.0	-18.0	1.2	47.5	-8.0
January	-10.6	-2.7	6.0	11.1	..
February	55.3	11.2	4.0	0.5	..
March	21.5	11.1	3.1	9.3	-20.9
April	-33.2	-1.2	-17.3	-37.3	..

(a) From Australian softwood logs only.

(b) Sawn timber production data available quarterly only.

PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND SELECTED COMMODITIES
South Australia

Period	Chicken	Pigmeat	Beef	Mutton	Lamb	Cheese	Wheat flour, other than self-raising
ANNUAL (tonnes)							
1983-84	33,549	34,740	81,172	23,758	31,114	25,226	78,690
1984-85	35,882	36,508	79,111	35,800	30,136	23,273	74,643
1985-86	34,235	37,432	77,898	41,507	31,485	25,086	73,926
1986-87	33,776	40,761	90,283	43,934	32,416	27,438	80,310
1987-88	34,907	36,671	91,701	45,562	34,335	25,497	91,325
1988-89	32,946	40,364	87,160	42,159	36,203	24,704	96,418
1989-90	35,248	40,815	99,699	50,939	38,052	22,774	88,503
1990-91	31,945	38,644	87,036	65,434	32,038	24,522	83,727
1991-92	36,978	34,538	90,661	72,578	29,941	23,494	81,065
1992-93	38,619	38,153	96,338	85,689	39,334	26,140	87,761
1993-94	40,671	38,394	94,395	71,354	45,199	26,674	84,683
1994-95	39,032	32,063	99,121	66,759	36,147	29,154	80,666
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR							
1984-85	7.0	5.1	-2.5	50.7	-3.1	-7.7	-5.1
1985-86	-4.6	2.5	-1.5	15.9	4.5	7.8	-1.0
1986-87	-1.3	8.9	15.9	5.8	3.0	9.4	8.6
1987-88	3.3	-10.0	1.6	3.7	5.9	-7.1	13.7
1988-89	-5.6	10.1	-5.0	-7.5	5.4	-3.1	5.6
1989-90	7.0	1.1	14.4	20.8	5.1	-7.8	-8.2
1990-91	-9.4	-5.3	-12.7	28.5	-15.8	7.7	-5.4
1991-92	15.8	-10.6	4.2	10.9	-6.5	-4.2	-3.2
1992-93	4.4	10.5	6.3	-9.5	31.4	11.3	8.3
1993-94	5.3	0.6	-2.0	8.6	14.9	2.0	-3.5
1994-95	-4.0	-16.5	5.0	-6.4	-20.0	9.3	-4.7
MONTHLY (tonnes)							
1994 - 95 -							
January	3,491	2,368	9,623	6,409	2,972	3,005	6,229
February	3,168	2,684	9,445	5,883	3,128	1,781	7,128
March	3,563	2,285	11,089	6,753	3,703	1,382	7,729
April	3,928	2,069	7,764	5,054	2,691	1,977	6,008
May	3,028	3,009	9,421	4,543	2,723	2,098	7,006
June	2,933	2,370	7,723	2,495	2,046	2,138	7,366
1995 - 96 -							
July	3,465	2,161	3,526	1,967	1,799	2,180	6,104
August	2,656	2,614	6,588	3,061	3,204	2,772	7,575
September	3,111	2,240	8,850	4,525	4,212	2,805	7,479
October	2,961	2,125	9,382	5,002	4,455	3,280	6,878
November	3,182	2,476	9,914	6,001	4,017	2,706	8,187
December	3,416	1,843	7,059	3,900	2,699	2,912	8,952
January	3,286	2,092	9,208	5,711	2,693	2,419	6,566
February	2,990	2,297	9,065	6,320	3,213	4,806	8,503
March	3,361	1,899	8,091	5,468	3,385	1,357	8,283
April	3,330	1,985	6,352	3,523	2,965	2,122	7,665
May	2,889	2,646	7,037	3,286	3,282	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH							
1994 - 95 -							
February	-9.3	13.3	-1.8	-8.2	5.2	-40.7	14.4
March	12.5	-14.9	17.4	14.8	18.4	-22.4	8.4
April	10.2	-9.5	-30.0	-25.2	-27.3	43.1	-22.3
May	-22.9	45.4	21.3	-10.1	1.2	6.1	16.6
June	-3.1	-21.2	-18.0	-45.1	-24.9	1.9	5.1
1995 - 96 -							
July	18.1	-8.8	-54.3	-21.1	-12.1	2.0	-17.1
August	-23.3	21.0	86.8	55.6	78.1	27.2	24.1
September	17.1	-14.3	34.3	47.9	31.5	1.2	-1.3
October	-4.8	-5.1	6.0	10.5	5.8	32.8	-8.0
November	7.5	16.5	5.7	20.0	-9.8	-17.5	19.0
December	7.4	-25.6	-28.8	-35.0	-32.8	7.6	9.3
January	-3.8	13.5	30.4	46.4	-0.2	-16.9	-26.7
February	-9.0	9.8	-1.6	10.7	19.3	98.7	29.5
March	12.4	-17.3	-10.7	-13.5	5.3	-71.8	-2.6
April	-0.9	4.5	-21.5	-35.6	-12.4	56.4	-7.5
May	-13.3	33.3	10.8	-6.7	10.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: BY GROUP
Adelaide

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household equipment and operation</i>	<i>Transport- ation</i>	<i>Tobacco and alcohol</i>	<i>Health and personal care</i>	<i>Recreation and education</i>	<i>All groups</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE (1989-90 = 100)									
1984-85	71.2	68.4	68.3	73.2	68.3	67.2	57.8	68.9	68.9
1985-86	77.0	74.0	73.4	78.9	74.8	72.7	63.2	74.9	74.7
1986-87	83.2	81.8	76.9	84.3	83.0	79.4	75.6	82.1	81.5
1987-88	87.6	88.2	79.5	89.9	88.6	85.7	84.0	89.6	87.0
1988-89	95.2	95.3	87.0	95.1	94.2	92.5	90.8	94.6	93.3
1989-90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990-91	103.8	103.6	104.1	105.4	107.0	112.0	113.4	104.8	106.2
1991-92	106.0	105.3	100.4	107.5	110.5	118.6	127.8	107.7	108.9
1992-93	109.3	107.0	94.3	107.6	115.0	131.2	134.9	110.7	111.2
1993-94	111.7	106.6	92.1	108.0	117.8	141.5	142.7	113.7	113.4
1994-95	115.1	104.9	97.9	109.2	120.2	148.9	151.3	116.3	116.9
1995-96	118.2	105.1	103.6	112.1	124.5	160.1	158.9	118.0	121.2
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1985-86	8.1	8.2	7.5	7.8	9.5	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.4
1986-87	8.1	10.5	4.8	6.8	11.0	9.2	19.6	9.6	9.1
1987-88	5.3	7.8	3.4	6.6	6.7	7.9	11.1	9.1	6.7
1988-89	8.7	8.0	9.4	5.8	6.3	7.9	8.1	5.6	7.2
1989-90	5.0	4.9	14.9	5.2	6.2	8.1	10.1	5.7	7.2
1990-91	3.8	3.6	4.1	5.4	7.0	12.0	13.4	4.8	6.2
1991-92	2.1	1.6	-3.6	2.0	3.3	5.9	12.7	2.8	2.5
1992-93	3.1	1.6	-6.1	0.1	4.1	10.6	5.6	2.8	2.1
1993-94	2.2	-0.4	-2.3	0.4	2.4	7.9	5.8	2.7	2.0
1994-95	3.0	-1.6	6.3	1.1	2.0	5.2	6.0	2.2	3.1
1995-96	2.7	0.2	5.8	2.7	3.6	7.6	5.0	1.5	3.7
QUARTERLY (1989-90=100.0)									
1993 - 94 -									
March	112.0	106.0	91.6	107.9	117.6	142.6	145.5	114.1	113.6
June	113.0	105.8	91.9	108.2	118.5	144.5	148.2	114.8	114.4
1994 - 95 -									
September	114.5	105.2	92.4	108.3	119.6	144.2	148.3	115.1	114.9
December	114.3	105.1	95.6	108.7	119.8	147.8	148.7	116.2	116.0
March	115.7	104.2	100.8	109.5	119.9	150.2	153.0	117.2	117.8
June	115.7	105.1	102.2	110.2	121.4	153.2	155.3	116.5	118.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	117.8	104.8	102.7	111.5	124.4	154.8	155.4	116.5	120.1
December	118.2	105.2	103.8	112.0	124.3	159.7	158.7	117.3	121.1
March	118.2	104.9	103.9	112.4	123.9	162.2	161.0	118.9	121.6
June	118.4	105.5	103.9	112.3	125.3	163.6	160.6	119.2	122.0
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM SAME QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR									
1993 - 94 -									
March	0.6	-1.1	-2.6	1.1	2.3	8.6	6.4	2.1	1.8
June	2.4	-1.7	-2.0	0.8	2.1	5.9	6.7	2.2	1.9
1994 - 95 -									
September	3.7	-2.1	-1.0	0.7	2.0	3.9	6.9	2.0	2.0
December	2.7	-1.9	4.4	0.5	1.9	5.6	7.4	2.8	2.8
March	3.3	-1.7	10.0	1.5	2.0	5.3	5.2	2.7	3.7
June	2.4	-0.7	11.2	1.8	2.4	6.0	4.8	1.5	3.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	2.9	-0.4	11.1	3.0	4.0	7.4	4.8	1.2	4.5
December	3.4	0.1	8.6	3.0	3.8	8.1	6.7	0.9	4.4
March	2.2	0.7	3.1	2.6	3.3	8.0	5.2	1.5	3.2
June	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.9	3.2	6.8	3.4	2.3	2.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER									
1993 - 94 -									
June	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.7
1994 - 95 -									
September	1.3	-0.6	0.5	0.1	0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
December	-0.2	-0.1	3.5	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.3	1.0	1.0
March	1.2	-0.9	5.4	0.7	0.1	1.6	2.9	0.9	1.6
June	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	-0.6	0.8
1995 - 96 -									
September	1.8	-0.3	0.5	1.2	2.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	1.1
December	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	-0.1	3.2	2.1	0.7	0.8
March	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.4	-0.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.4
June	0.2	0.6	0.0	-0.1	1.1	0.9	-0.2	0.3	0.3

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED CONSUMER ITEMS
Adelaide (cents)

Item	Unit	Quarter				
		Mar. 1995	June 1995	Sept. 1995	Dec. 1995	Mar. 1996
Milk, carton, supermarket sales	1 litre	104	110	114	114	114
Cheese, processed, sliced, wrapped	500g	317	323	327	335	334
Butter	500g	148	151	163	165	165
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	138	139	148	148	152
Self-raising flour	2kg	216	204	204	213	228
Beef: Rump steak	1kg	1,139	1,121	1,177	1,130	1,122
Corned silverside	1kg	653	651	639	642	637
Lamb: Leg	1kg	495	533	561	516	608
Loin chops	1kg	677	699	745	726	799
Forequarter chops	1kg	494	507	545	514	566
Pork: Leg	1kg	600	589	598	593	598
Loin chops	1kg	745	736	747	764	764
Chicken, frozen	1kg	328	323	330	331	350
Bacon, middle rashers	250g pkt	309	291	296	287	303
Sausages	1kg	373	370	374	366	356
Potatoes	1kg	100	87	106	134	72
Onions	1kg	109	118	181	192	108
Peaches, canned	825g	190	186	190	185	186
Eggs, 55g	doz	181	185	210	230	232
Sugar, white	2kg	189	180	174	186	189
Tea	250g	164	165	162	166	175
Coffee, instant, jar	150g	572	546	563	552	552
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g	141	152	140	148	141
Petrol: Leaded	1 litre	71.3	72.0	75.3	74.0	73.6
Unleaded	1 litre	69.1	69.8	73.1	71.7	71.3

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE
South Australia

Period	Live births(a)	Deaths(a)	Components of population change			Total increase	Population at end of period
			Natural increase	Net migration			
				Interstate	Overseas (b)		
ANNUAL							
1984-85	19,901	10,204	9,697	-2,317	4,329	11,149	1,371,197
1985-86	19,657	10,427	9,230	-1,417	5,084	11,353	1,382,550
1986-87	19,628	10,577	9,051	-3,977	6,200	10,214	1,392,764
1987-88	19,288	10,799	8,489	-1,240	5,952	12,145	1,404,909
1988-89	19,528	10,814	8,664	-221	6,665	14,120	1,419,029
1989-90	19,653	11,329	8,253	-252	5,762	13,027	1,432,056
1990-91	19,966	11,120	8,767	1,545	4,619	14,243	1,446,299
1991-92	19,530	11,035	8,532	-133	2,897	11,296	1,457,595
1992-93	19,686	11,163	8,403	-4,650	1,546	5,299	1,462,894
1993-94	20,036	11,743	7,949	-3,466	1,994	6,477	1,469,371
1994-95	19,559	11,496	8,022	-6,529	3,102	4,595	1,473,966
MONTHLY/QUARTERLY							
1994 - 95 -							
January	1,758	911	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,409	656	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,873	935	2,513	-2,054	1,292	1,751	1,473,002
April	1,396	821	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,808	1,097	..	..	..	..	..
June	1,710	941	2,040	-1,846	770	964	1,473,966
1995 - 96 -							
July	1,506	937	..	..	..	..	..
August	1,617	1,180	..	..	..	..	..
September	1,728	963	1,759	-2,157	1,106	708	1,474,674
October	1,528	1,057	..	..	..	..	..
November	1,665	929	..	..	..	..	..
December	1,397	842	1,752	-1,512	946	1,186	1,475,860
January	1,661	932	..	..	..	..	..
February	1,691	795	..	..	..	..	..
March	1,559	815	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
April	1,410	721	..	..	..	..	..
May	1,707	1,105	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Registrations.

(b) Includes category jumping.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
South Australia

<i>Period</i>	<i>Employed Full-time Males</i>	<i>Employed Full-time Females</i>	<i>Employed Part-time Males</i>	<i>Employed Part-time Females</i>	<i>Employed Total Males</i>	<i>Employed Total Females</i>	<i>Unem- ployed Males</i>	<i>Unem- ployed Females</i>	<i>Labour Force Males</i>	<i>Labour Force Females</i>
ANNUAL AVERAGE ('000)										
1986-87	337.1	137.0	25.4	106.6	362.5	243.6	35.6	24.5	398.1	268.1
1987-88	334.4	137.4	29.3	111.6	363.7	249.0	35.1	24.9	398.8	273.9
1988-89	345.5	145.3	29.7	115.8	375.2	261.1	32.2	22.5	407.4	283.6
1989-90	352.0	149.3	31.5	119.8	383.5	269.1	28.5	20.9	412.0	290.0
1990-91	345.2	148.4	34.1	125.7	379.3	274.1	37.8	25.3	417.1	299.4
1991-92	323.3	145.7	37.5	121.6	360.8	267.3	50.0	29.3	410.8	296.6
1992-93	322.2	143.2	39.2	126.8	361.4	270.0	51.9	29.9	413.3	299.9
1993-94	322.0	146.3	40.0	127.0	362.0	273.3	47.3	29.9	409.3	303.2
1994-95	323.1	151.5	42.6	131.3	365.7	282.8	44.6	28.7	410.3	311.5
1995-96	325.2	150.0	45.5	136.7	370.7	286.7	42.6	26.0	413.2	312.7
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE										
1987-88	-0.8	0.3	15.4	4.7	0.3	2.2	-1.4	1.6	0.2	2.2
1988-89	3.3	5.7	1.4	3.8	3.2	4.9	-8.3	-9.6	2.2	3.5
1989-90	1.9	2.8	6.1	3.5	2.2	3.1	-11.5	-7.1	1.1	2.3
1990-91	-1.9	-0.6	8.3	4.9	-1.1	1.9	32.6	21.1	1.2	3.2
1991-92	-6.3	-1.8	10.0	-3.3	-4.9	-2.5	32.3	15.8	-1.5	-0.9
1992-93	-0.3	-1.7	4.5	4.3	0.2	1.0	3.8	2.0	0.6	1.1
1993-94	-0.1	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.2	1.2	-8.9	0.0	-1.0	1.1
1994-95	0.3	3.6	6.5	3.4	1.0	3.5	-5.7	-4.0	0.2	2.7
1995-96	0.6	-1.0	6.7	4.1	1.4	1.4	-4.6	-9.3	0.7	0.4
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL ('000)										
1994 - 95 -										
June	315.6	149.3	48.7	140.0	364.2	289.3	47.0	25.1	411.2	314.3
1995 - 96 -										
July	323.1	150.3	45.7	137.9	368.8	288.2	41.5	25.0	410.3	313.2
August	323.2	149.1	45.7	139.2	369.0	288.3	43.4	24.1	412.4	312.4
September	326.4	148.7	46.6	136.3	375.0	285.0	44.9	25.8	418.0	310.8
October	324.7	148.9	44.6	132.5	369.3	281.4	43.5	24.7	412.8	306.1
November	328.7	151.7	43.7	133.7	372.4	285.4	40.5	23.5	412.9	308.9
December	334.2	156.9	43.2	132.0	377.4	289.0	40.7	25.8	418.1	314.7
January	324.4	149.6	45.8	127.9	370.2	277.5	45.5	29.3	415.7	306.8
February	326.6	150.1	43.4	132.4	369.9	282.6	46.8	29.6	416.8	312.2
March	324.6	147.9	45.9	139.8	370.5	287.6	42.0	27.0	412.5	314.6
April	321.5	147.1	49.6	143.2	371.1	290.2	42.3	27.0	413.4	317.2
May	322.8	151.3	43.8	140.3	366.6	291.6	41.4	26.8	408.0	318.5
June	322.2	148.2	47.7	145.4	369.9	293.6	38.1	23.7	407.9	317.3
MONTHLY, TREND ('000)										
June	321.0	152.4	47.3	134.7	368.3	287.1	45.0	27.1	413.3	314.1
1995 - 96 -										
July	322.0	151.4	47.2	135.7	369.2	287.1	45.0	26.6	414.1	313.7
August	323.6	150.5	46.6	136.0	370.2	286.5	44.6	26.0	414.8	312.5
September	325.3	149.9	46.0	135.5	371.3	285.4	43.8	25.7	415.1	311.1
October	326.6	149.6	45.2	134.7	371.8	284.3	43.0	25.5	414.8	309.8
November	327.4	149.5	44.7	134.0	372.1	283.5	42.4	25.5	414.5	309.0
December	327.5	149.5	44.4	134.0	371.9	283.5	42.1	25.6	414.0	309.1
January	327.0	149.4	44.3	134.9	371.3	284.3	42.2	25.9	413.5	310.2
February	326.1	149.5	44.6	136.3	370.7	285.8	42.3	26.1	413.0	311.9
March	325.0	149.7	45.0	137.8	370.0	287.5	42.4	26.3	412.5	313.8
April	323.9	150.1	45.6	139.2	369.5	289.3	42.3	26.3	411.8	315.6
May	322.8	150.5	46.3	140.4	369.1	290.9	42.0	26.3	411.1	317.2
June	322.0	150.9	46.9	141.4	368.9	292.3	41.6	26.2	410.5	318.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH, TREND										
1995 - 96 -										
July	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	-1.8	0.2	-0.1
August	0.5	-0.6	-1.3	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.9	-2.3	0.2	-0.4
September	0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.8	-1.2	0.1	0.4
October	0.4	-0.2	-1.7	-0.6	0.1	-0.4	-1.8	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
November	0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-0.5	0.1	-0.3	-1.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
December	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	0.4	-0.1	0.0
January	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	-0.1	0.4
February	-0.3	0.1	0.7	1.0	-0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.5
March	-0.3	0.1	0.9	1.1	-0.2	0.6	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.6
April	-0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.6
May	-0.3	0.3	1.5	0.9	-0.1	0.6	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	0.5
June	-0.2	0.3	1.3	0.7	-0.1	0.5	-1.0	-0.4	-0.1	0.4

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER
South Australia

Period	Civilian Population aged 15 and over Males (000)	Civilian Population aged 15 and over Females (000)	Unemploy- ment rate Ages 15-19 Persons (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Males (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Females (%)	Unemploy- ment rate All Ages Persons (%)	Partici- pation rate Males (%)	Partici- pation rate Females (%)	Partici- pation rate Persons (%)
ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1984-85	518.8	538.9	22.1	9.0	9.6	9.2	74.9	45.4	59.9
1985-86	526.9	545.6	20.6	8.2	8.8	8.4	75.6	46.8	60.5
1986-87	534.8	552.4	22.1	8.9	9.1	9.0	74.4	48.5	61.3
1987-88	542.4	560.0	20.8	8.8	9.1	8.9	73.5	48.9	61.0
1988-89	547.9	566.9	17.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	74.3	50.0	62.0
1989-90	552.4	573.4	16.2	6.9	7.2	7.1	74.6	50.6	62.4
1990-91	558.3	579.8	19.2	9.1	8.4	8.8	74.7	51.6	63.0
1991-92	563.9	585.4	25.0	12.1	9.9	11.2	72.9	50.7	61.6
1992-93	567.4	588.9	26.6	12.6	10.0	11.5	72.8	51.0	61.7
1993-94	570.6	592.0	28.3	11.5	9.8	10.8	71.7	51.2	61.3
1994-95	573.7	594.7	25.2	10.9	9.2	10.2	71.5	52.4	61.8
1995-96	576.2	597.1	27.2	10.3	8.3	9.5	71.7	52.4	61.9
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR, ANNUAL AVERAGE									
1985-86	1.6	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1986-87	1.5	1.2							
1987-88	1.4	1.4							
1988-89	1.0	1.2							
1989-90	0.8	1.1							
1990-91	1.1	1.1							
1991-92	1.0	1.0							
1992-93	0.6	0.6							
1993-94	0.6	0.6							
1994-95	0.6	0.5							
1995-96	0.4	0.5							
MONTHLY, ORIGINAL									
1994 - 95 -									
April	574.6	595.4	23.9	10.4	9.2	9.9	71.5	52.2	61.7
May	574.7	595.6	22.0	10.5	8.3	9.6	71.5	52.8	62.0
June	574.9	595.8	24.3	11.4	8.0	9.9	71.5	52.8	62.0
1995 - 96									
July	575.0	595.9	23.8	10.1	8.0	9.2	71.3	52.6	61.8
August	575.1	596.1	27.2	10.5	7.7	9.3	71.7	52.4	61.9
September	575.3	596.2	27.5	10.7	8.3	9.7	72.7	52.1	62.2
October	575.5	596.5	30.8	10.5	8.1	9.5	71.7	51.3	61.3
November	575.7	596.7	25.3	9.8	7.6	8.9	71.7	51.8	61.6
December	575.9	596.9	25.6	9.7	8.2	9.1	72.6	52.7	62.5
January	576.2	597.2	30.5	10.9	9.6	10.4	72.1	51.4	61.6
February	576.5	597.5	30.5	11.2	9.5	10.5	72.3	52.3	62.1
March	576.7	597.7	26.6	10.2	8.6	9.5	71.5	52.6	61.9
April	577.0	598.0	24.6	10.2	8.5	9.5	71.7	53.0	62.2
May	577.3	598.2	27.3	10.1	8.4	9.4	70.7	53.2	61.8
June	577.6	598.5	n.y.a.	9.3	7.5	8.5	70.6	53.0	61.7
MONTHLY, TREND									
1994 - 95 -									
April	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10.8	8.7	9.9	71.6	52.5	61.9
May				10.9	8.7	9.9	71.8	52.7	62.0
June				10.9	8.6	9.9	71.9	52.7	62.1
1995 - 96 -									
July				10.9	8.5	9.8	72.0	52.6	62.2
August				10.7	8.3	9.7	72.1	52.4	62.1
September				10.6	8.3	9.6	72.2	52.2	62.0
October				10.4	8.2	9.5	72.1	51.9	61.8
November				10.2	8.2	9.4	72.0	51.8	61.7
December				10.2	8.3	9.4	71.9	51.8	61.7
January				10.2	8.3	9.4	71.8	51.9	61.7
February				10.2	8.4	9.4	71.6	52.2	61.8
March				10.3	8.4	9.5	71.5	52.5	61.8
April				10.3	8.3	9.4	71.4	52.8	61.9
May				10.2	8.3	9.4	71.2	53.0	62.0
June				10.1	8.2	9.3	71.1	53.2	62.0

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES
South Australia

Period	Full-time adults						All employees		
	Ordinary time earnings			Total earnings			Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
ANNUAL AVERAGE (\$ per week)									
1983-84	358.30	294.50	339.90	377.60	300.20	355.20	346.60	218.30	294.00
1984-85	381.90	319.30	364.80	407.40	325.80	385.10	367.20	238.70	316.20
1985-86	406.30	340.50	388.30	431.80	346.60	408.40	389.00	252.70	334.50
1986-87	431.80	363.70	412.20	455.90	370.20	431.20	411.80	268.90	352.20
1987-88	458.60	389.70	438.40	485.00	397.00	459.20	440.10	295.10	379.60
1988-89	481.50	424.30	465.70	517.60	435.10	494.90	473.40	315.10	408.50
1989-90	517.50	454.90	499.40	560.70	466.50	533.50	511.60	338.00	437.80
1990-91	561.30	486.10	537.90	598.90	496.10	566.90	546.70	358.10	462.00
1991-92	588.40	524.10	567.80	624.90	534.00	595.80	564.80	386.90	483.70
1992-93	610.10	534.90	585.40	646.40	546.80	613.70	560.00	382.60	477.40
1993-94	625.10	547.60	600.00	667.50	560.10	632.70	595.10	396.60	503.30
1994-95	632.70	559.10	608.20	681.70	572.50	645.30	599.90	411.90	513.40
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR									
1984-85	6.6	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.5	8.4	5.9	9.3	7.6
1985-86	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8
1986-87	6.3	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.3
1987-88	6.2	7.1	6.4	6.4	7.2	6.5	6.9	9.7	7.8
1988-89	5.0	8.9	6.2	6.7	9.6	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.6
1989-90	7.5	7.2	7.2	8.3	7.2	7.8	8.1	7.3	7.2
1990-91	8.5	6.9	7.7	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	5.9	5.5
1991-92	4.8	7.8	5.6	4.3	7.6	5.1	3.3	8.0	4.7
1992-93	3.7	2.1	3.1	3.4	2.4	3.0	-0.8	-1.1	-1.3
1993-94	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	2.4	3.1	6.3	3.7	5.4
1994-95	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.8	3.9	2.0
QUARTERLY (\$ per week)									
1993 - 94 -									
20 August	631.00	546.90	603.30	673.30	559.50	635.80	599.70	394.20	503.10
19 November	626.50	543.20	599.40	667.10	554.90	630.70	583.50	386.70	492.50
18 February	619.90	548.80	597.30	665.30	558.80	631.50	601.30	405.50	512.80
20 May	622.90	551.40	599.80	664.30	567.10	632.90	595.80	399.80	504.80
1994 - 95 -									
19 August	628.20	553.70	602.60	674.20	566.70	637.20	591.40	410.80	507.40
18 November	619.10	558.00	598.60	667.50	572.80	635.70	586.90	410.20	505.10
17 February	648.40	560.80	619.90	699.90	572.80	658.50	620.10	415.80	527.90
19 May	635.10	563.90	611.70	685.20	577.80	649.90	601.10	410.80	513.30
1995 - 96 -									
18 August	639.90	560.10	613.80	684.50	571.80	647.60	600.80	408.60	510.20
17 November	647.60	549.20	616.10	693.10	560.90	650.90	607.60	396.30	510.60
16 February	658.90	557.20	626.30	713.60	569.50	667.30	631.40	402.40	527.20
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING REFERENCE DATE IN PREVIOUS YEAR									
1994 - 95 -									
19 August	-0.4	1.2	-0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	-1.4	4.2	0.9
18 November	-1.2	2.7	-0.1	0.1	3.2	0.8	0.6	6.1	2.6
17 February	4.6	2.2	3.8	5.2	2.5	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.9
19 May	2.0	2.3	2.0	3.1	1.9	2.7	0.9	2.8	1.7
1995 - 96 -									
18 August	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	-0.5	0.6
17 November	4.6	-1.6	2.9	3.8	-2.1	2.4	3.5	-3.4	1.1
16 February	1.6	-0.6	1.0	2.0	-0.6	1.3	1.8	-3.2	-0.1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS REFERENCE DATE									
1993 - 94 -									
19 November	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-2.7	-1.9	-2.1
18 February	-1.1	1.0	-0.4	-0.3	0.7	0.1	3.1	4.9	4.1
20 May	0.5	0.5	0.4	-0.2	1.5	0.2	-0.9	-1.4	-1.6
1994 - 95 -									
19 August	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.5	-0.1	0.7	-0.7	2.8	0.5
18 November	-1.4	0.8	-0.7	-1.0	1.1	-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
17 February	4.7	0.5	3.6	4.9	0.0	3.6	5.7	1.4	4.5
19 May	-2.1	0.6	-1.3	-2.1	0.9	-1.3	-3.1	-1.2	-2.8
1995 - 96 -									
18 August	0.8	-0.7	0.3	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.6
17 November	1.2	-1.9	0.4	1.3	-1.9	0.5	1.1	-3.0	0.1
16 February	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.0	1.5	2.5	3.9	1.5	3.3

FINANCE COMMITMENTS **South Australia**

Secured housing finance commitments to individuals						
<u>Construction and purchase of dwellings</u>						
Period	Number of dwelling units	Amount (\$ million)	Alterations and additions (\$ million)	Personal finance commitments (\$ million)	Commercial finance commitments (\$ million)	Lease finance commitments (\$ million)
ANNUAL						
1983-84	27,968	894.0	45.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1984-85	28,484	1,127.6	48.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	21,714	920.1	48.9	1,203.9	3,492.7	339.8
1986-87	21,658	965.5	47.1	1,222.4	4,242.8	334.5
1987-88	26,582	1,266.6	47.0	1,448.9	6,486.6	392.1
1988-89	29,977	1,574.2	51.4	1,534.1	7,285.5	512.4
1989-90	25,650	1,438.2	45.8	1,525.7	6,926.4	445.4
1990-91	28,694	1,731.3	58.8	1,503.6	6,257.0	323.2
1991-92	31,765	2,083.8	88.8	1,456.7	6,666.4	256.2
1992-93	36,960	2,569.5	102.8	1,656.8	5,122.4	249.5
1993-94	45,725	3,387.9	221.8	1,840.5	5,467.2	250.6
1994-95	36,414	2,878.6	242.2	2,152.2	5,447.9	271.5
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR						
1984-85	1.8	26.1	6.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1985-86	-23.8	-18.4	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986-87	-0.3	4.9	-3.7	1.5	21.5	-1.6
1987-88	22.7	31.2	-0.2	18.5	52.9	17.2
1988-89	12.8	24.3	9.4	5.9	12.3	30.7
1989-90	-14.4	-8.6	-10.9	-0.5	-4.9	-13.1
1990-91	11.9	20.4	28.4	-1.4	-9.7	-27.4
1991-92	10.7	20.4	51.0	-3.1	6.5	-20.7
1992-93	16.4	23.3	15.8	13.7	-23.2	-2.6
1993-94	23.7	31.9	115.8	11.1	6.7	0.5
1994-95	-20.4	-15.0	9.2	16.9	-0.4	8.3
MONTHLY						
1994 - 95 -						
March	3,228	260.7	21.4	206.7	430.4	20.8
April	2,390	192.8	19.0	156.6	361.1	14.3
May	2,923	236.9	18.9	193.6	552.5	26.0
June	3,290	268.2	21.7	233.5	517.5	31.7
1995 - 96 -						
July	3,013	243.5	19.3	192.7	490.6	27.4
August	3,307	256.3	17.9	209.5	461.8	20.0
September	3,161	241.5	18.2	182.4	384.2	18.2
October	3,257	246.9	19.6	179.3	412.6	18.8
November	3,593	271.3	23.3	186.1	488.3	21.0
December	2,981	231.2	17.8	171.1	720.2	25.7
January	2,965	226.9	17.4	175.6	562.2	13.0
February	3,482	264.6	20.6	179.2	447.5	23.4
March	3,694	284.8	23.2	186.1	542.7	25.4
April	3,271	249.5	18.3	175.1	604.8	16.3
May	3,276	252.0	18.9	192.4	773.7	24.8
PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS MONTH						
1994 - 95 -						
April	-26.0	-26.0	-11.2	-24.2	-16.1	-31.0
May	22.3	22.9	-0.5	23.6	53.0	81.8
June	12.6	13.2	14.8	20.6	-6.3	21.9
1995 - 96 -						
July	-8.4	-9.2	-11.1	-17.5	-5.2	-13.6
August	9.8	5.3	-7.0	8.7	-5.9	-26.9
September	-4.4	-5.8	1.4	-12.9	-16.8	-9.1
October	3.0	2.3	7.6	-1.7	7.4	3.3
November	10.3	9.9	18.9	3.8	18.4	11.7
December	-17.0	-14.8	-23.5	-8.1	47.5	22.3
January	-0.5	-1.9	-2.2	2.6	-21.9	-49.4
February	17.4	16.6	18.1	2.0	-20.4	79.9
March	6.1	7.6	12.8	3.8	21.3	8.4
April	-11.5	-12.4	-20.9	-5.9	11.4	-35.8
May	0.2	1.0	3.2	9.8	27.9	52.1

PUBLICATIONS SOURCE INDEX

- 1 *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (5242.0) Quarterly
- 2 *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (5422.0) Quarterly
- 3 *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0) Monthly
- 4 *New Motor Vehicles Registrations, Australia, Preliminary* (9301.0) Monthly
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- 21 Unpublished overseas arrival and departure statistics on microfiche
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- 23 *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (6312.0) Monthly
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- n.a. not available
- n.y.a. not yet available
- .. not applicable
- 0, 0.0 nil or rounded to zero

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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